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WOULD BE FOLLY TO BE SLY!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Norfolk, Va., was in some respects the most important ever held by that organization.

In the first place, it was the most numerously attended. About 365 delegates, representing about 1,000,000 dues-paying members, were present. Numerically the American Federation of Labor is stronger than ever before.

In the second place—for the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, a common basis was found for united action of the Socialist trades unionists and the so-called "Pure and Simple." And at least during the last three days of the convention a better feeling prevailed between these two elements than ever before.

And this was brought about by the attack of the Manufacturers' Association upon the personal integrity of the members of the executive council.

This attack at the same time was coupled with the most stupid attempt by the manager of the "literary bureau of the Manufacturers' Association" to buy up Mr. Samuel Gompers and "to take care of him" for the remainder of his life.

It was a long story that Mr. Gompers told. It takes up pages 11 to 28 of the ninth day's proceedings. And he proved his statements to the entire satisfaction of all the members present by documents and through witnesses who were present in the convention.

Gompers wound up by saying: "I could stand before you another hour and tell of these things. I could tell you of men whose names have been given who are in the employ of the labor organizations and officers who are also in the pay of the Farleys, the Farrells, and this Century Syndicate, all of them either agents of the National Manufacturers' Association or auxiliaries and companies formed by them for the purpose of destroying the men in the labor movement. In all the history of the labor movement, in any country on the face of the globe, in all the world, I do not believe that any coteries of the miserable representatives of the capitalistic class have been so cruel, so brutal, so malign and conscienceless as these Van Cleave hirelings have shown themselves to be."

The effect was magical.

For whatever the sins of Gompers and his executive committee may have been, and they have been many, here was a plain attempt of the Manufacturers' Association, which had made up a campaign fund of \$1,500,000 to destroy the trades unions of America, to put Gompers out of the way by either bribery or blackmail or both.

And under these circumstances there was only one thing for the Socialists to do. We must stand by the trades unions, which (according to our conception) form the other wing of the labor movement—not more important, but fully as important as the political wing, the Socialist party.

Accordingly I got up and said:

"For some years past it has been my lot to come here and vote against the unanimous election of President Gompers. This year I promise to move to make his election unanimous. This is the answer of the Socialists to VanCleave and the Manufacturers' Association."

And there was a storm of applause, such as has been rarely heard in any convention. It lasted for several minutes.

And then delegate J. Mahlon Barnes (a representative of the Cigar Makers Union, also the national secretary of the Socialist party) arose and said:

"Unless there is more of the report, or matters of the same nature to be brought to our attention, I believe we should all agree that the greatest day's work of the American Federation has already been accomplished today, and that any other further action or attempt to occupy our minds with other questions will be paid and insignificant in character. I therefore move that we adjourn."

This was done.

And of course I "made good."

When the hour came to nominate and Samuel Gompers had been nominated, I stated:

"I have always believed and continue to believe in a labor movement of two arms—an economic arm, which is the trades union movement, and a political arm which is the Social-Democratic party. Furthermore, I am convinced that if Gompers and the executive council and the American Federation of Labor had accepted our advice in the past, this situation would never have arisen. But whatever our policy against Gompers may have been in the past and shall be in the future, we will stand and fall in the defense of the trades unions if necessary. We will form a solid phalanx against the common enemy—the capitalist class. Therefore, without making any apologies for the past or any promises for the future, this year I second the nomination of Samuel Gompers."

And this declaration also took the convention by storm.

We have been criticized in some quarters for this stand. However, it was the only manly and straightforward stand we could take.

I want it understood that in past conventions I usually was the only one who stood out against Gompers, or had very, very few with me, most of the Socialistic delegates, and even some party members, preferring either to vote for Gompers or not to vote at all. This latter was the most convenient, but they forgot that silence means consent in such cases. But in this case all the Socialist delegates agreed that our course was proper.

The suggestion that we might have given Gompers first a vote of confidence and then voted against him is not worth considering. Such a procedure would be inconsistent, hypocritical and dishonest.

There are times when it would be extremely stupid to try to be "sly."

This was one of the occasions when we had to follow the dictates of our class-consciousness regardless of any politics.

It was our plain duty to prove our solidarity. We did so. And we have nothing to explain or to defend.

So much for the Gompers incident.

The spirit of the majority before Wednesday, when this matter came up, was as usual hostile to the Socialists.

This hostility manifested itself particularly when my resolution condemning the militia and endorsing the Swiss military system came up. Some delegates (and even non-delegates) of a certain union, who were "bilarious" and were bitterly opposed to me because of my stand for the brewery workers, made a conspiracy to fire paper bombs whenever I or other prominent Socialists spoke. These puerile tactics continued for two days until the sentiment of the great majority stopped it.

This anti-militia measure, now famous as the "pistol resolution" (it was so called by Duncan and the Associated Press) I will treat in a separate article.

The old, narrow spirit had full sway during the first week. Delegate Crampton introduced an amendment to the so-called "Economic Program," calling for the nationalization of the railroads and mines. It was voted down, although the platform of almost all of the international unions demanded it. And although even the "Economic Program" demands nationalization of the telegraphs because the "printers hope thereby to employ a few more men."

Oh, Sancta Simplicitas! There is nothing like being "economical."

Towards the end of the convention, however, and after the solidarity demonstration, the sentiment seemingly changed.

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of

Next week's HERALD will be our Christmas issue.

An increased Socialist vote is reported from the Massachusetts municipal elections.

And now the bye-elections are producing additional Socialist municipal victories in England. Five seats were gained according to the last London paper received at this office.

Blackstone said that the man who will do everything the law permits him to do is a scoundrel. How about the all too large number of lawyers who today spend most of their time finding out ways by which people and corporations may evade the law. What would Blackstone have called them?

Roosevelt's ordering the United States troops to be in readiness to back up the Goldfield district mine owners in their union crushing tactics need surprise no one. It's only a few years ago since that the self-expatriated American, William Waldorf Astor of London, declared that Roosevelt "was more nearly a monarch than any man ever in the White House."

And now a "well known" physician has been found who is willing, for money, of course, to defend tight lacing, in a magazine article. He does not call it tight lacing, of course, but that is what it is, after all, as a comparison of the forms of women in Greek sculpture and those of the modern woman a la mode, plainly shows. Doubtless there were medicine men among the Flat-Head Indians who also insisted that the distortion of the skull and the compression of its contents was salutary and wise.

It's an ill wind blows nobody good. During recent runs on New York banks, cheap hustlers and men on their uppers got into the line and held their positions until near enough to the paying window to make their positions valuable. Then they sold their places in line for five and ten dollars each to people who had money and wanted to get it out before the run forced the bank to close its doors. There is no distress, no calamity, no misery, no weakness, no vice under the capitalist system that someone cannot turn to financial advantage. A wonderful system, sir!

Word comes of the death in California of Father Thomas McGrady, the well-known priest-Socialist who was frequently a contributor to these columns. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble for some years and his death occurred in a Catholic hospital in San Francisco, where he had been under medical care for several weeks. The body

Labor the resolution asking congress to give an old-age pension to old workingmen and women was unanimously adopted after having been rejected by at least ten previous conventions.

Two resolutions to ask the national government to take steps to forestall the industrial crisis, or rather its effect upon the working class, by providing public work and issuing money to states, counties and municipalities on bonds without interest, were also referred to the Executive Council.

This change of sentiment, and particularly the solidarity demonstration of Wednesday night, helped much to give back the charter to the United Brewery Workers, an undertaking for which I had worked from the moment I set my foot in the convention.

Here I would also take occasion to correct the general impression that Gompers was at the bottom of the opposition to the brewers. He was not. Both he and Treasurer John Lennon had opposed the revocation of the Brewers' charter. It was finally upon motion of the Cigarmakers' delegation that the charter was returned, and that the Brewers matter now stands just where it stood before the revocation.

But with the following additional advantage: By returning the charter of the Brewers the convention practically admitted that the revocation was a mistake. It is therefore not liable to be repeated.

Furthermore, under the amended constitution a charter can only be revoked by a two-thirds majority of the convention. And such a majority can never be had for another revocation.

There is also evidently a strong wave in favor of industrialism in the American Federation of Labor, although it is not expressed in words or resolutions.

I may treat that phenomenon also in a separate article in the near future.

And it is almost comical to see how Socialistic phrases and expressions like "capitalist class," "proletariat," "class struggle," etc., which in the past had been carefully erased from my resolutions by the respective committees were this year used very freely by Gompers and other officials of the A. F. of L. Of course, that means nothing, but it shows the trend of the time.

It was also characteristic and "spoke volumes" that the Associated Press had no staff representative to report the proceedings. Neither had the Chicago Tribune, the Times-Herald or any of the other large papers and correspondence bureaus—Hearst's excepted.

And that is no wonder. Nothing ever happened at these conventions. And the Associated Press and the capitalist class trusted to the "wisdom" and the "conservatism" of the old leaders that nothing more important than a raise of salary or the settlement of a jurisdiction squabble would ever happen.

That's why they thought they could safely ignore the convention entirely.

But I predict that in future this will be different.

The moment our American trades unions take their place in the ranks of the international labor movement, they will hold the "center of the stage." And the trades unionists are the only important labor organizations that are still out of the international movement.

And they will not be out long.

was removed to his old parish at Bellevue, Ky. Father McGrady will be long and affectionately remembered by a large number of Socialists all over the country. He was terribly in earnest in his economic beliefs and his writings showed the fire of the true democrat and liberator. His books on Socialism still have a large sale.

A German daily newspaper in Milwaukee, which defends the capitalist brand of prosperity, has had to reduce its working force recently because of hard times. But note the different ways in which it went about it. Those laid off in the business office were given several days' notice, but in the mechanical departments the first the workers knew of their fate was a "There won't be any work for you hereafter"—and all they could do was to roll up their aprons and march back home again with the same lunch boxes under their arms that they started out with in the morning. Capitalism cannot hide its real content for a mere wage worker in mechanical work.

Sooner than we expected the cohorts of official capitalism have begun to feel uneasiness over their Goldfield campaign. The newspaper reports make no secret of it. Years ago the game of a president using the federal troops to help mine owners crush a union, enforce company scrip and put down imaginary rebellions worked all right because the public lacked understanding of the labor side of the matter. That time is passing away. Just look at this, for instance, from the newspaper despatches: "Nothing has transpired at Goldfield, according to war department officials, that indicates a necessity for martial force to preserve life and property." And a high army official admits that there is peace there, and we are told:

The war department is wrought up about the whole affair, as it is said by prominent officers that the plan of the mine owners to resume operations at reduced wages looks like taking advantage of the presence of the federal soldiers to compel a settlement of an industrial problem with which the department has no business to meddle.

And along with this Washington report comes one of those damnable censored dispatches from Goldfield to the effect that "the situation becomes more acute." And there is no question about there being a censoring of communications out of the Goldfield district. Our national party has a representative in the field and the national secretary announces that he has been prevented from sending out the news. It is about time that news censoring was put in the list of un-Americanisms.

The sheriffs of Ney, Washone and Esmeralda counties deny that any outbreak has taken place between the union and non-union workingmen; but the Mine Owners are determined to poison public opinion against organized labor and have therefore appealed to Gov. Sparkes to call upon the National Government for the protection of property rights. The Mine Owners expect to start the mines up with scabs and have undertaken to show the country what a great menace the Western Federation of Miners is to the general law and order loving community.

Those who do the actual work in and around the mines, the smelters, and reduction mills, the men and boys who do the actual work are sensible, sober, quiet, law-abiding citizens, they gather on the street corners and in undertones discuss the situation and hesitate when a stranger draws near, fearful lest he be a sleuth or paid Pinkerton of the Mine Owners' Association. I would not have you infer that these men are timid cowards, nor would I have you think that the sight of Federal troops will intimidate these men, who wear the three star button, the emblem of the Western Federation of Miners. They are not looking for any trouble; nor are they making any trouble; but they breathe the same air of liberty as did the minute-men of 1775.

Quartermen troops among the peaceful citizens of Boston was an insult to the Bostonians in colonial days, and the law-abiding members of the Western Federation of Miners feel the insult of Theodore I. just as keenly as if administered by George the III.; yet they are meekly bearing the smarting insult of capitalists' votaries.

It seems to be also Roosevelt's idea of law and order to rush government troops into Goldfield without being called on to do so by the sheriff. It must be remembered that the turmoil at Chicago in the big railroad strike of 1894 did not begin till Cleveland rushed in the troops against the protest of the local and state officers.

Working people should interest themselves in the physical culture movement, of which Bernarr MacFadden is the pioneer and the leading exponent. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. And a workingman is no stronger than his weakest set of muscles. Industry today develops men in a lopsided way. It over-extends some muscles and renders others flabby through disuse. By means of physical culture the worker can remedy his unevenness and gain for himself or herself the chances for a longer and a healthier life. Physical culture books and magazines are to be had at most bookstores and stands and the price charged for them is small and within reach. That fraction of the working class that comprises clerks, accountants and office men and women is especially in need of physical culture, for their employment is far from being a healthy one.

John Hodge, labor member of the British parliament told a Milwaukee audience the past week that the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor was ahead of its leaders and that the labor movement in this country was behind the times inasmuch as it had not yet discovered the value of the ballot. Of course to a Milwaukee audience of toilers this observation was not needed, but yet they were glad to hear him make it and glad that he will make it at other industrial centers during his American tour, where it is needed. The story goes that Hodge at the head of one of the old labor union legislation begging committees approached Lord Salisbury for certain labor legislation and that Salisbury made the chance remark that members of parliament did not understand the labor wants and that it was strange that labor did not send a man of its own into parliament. This chance remark did not fall on deaf ears, for Hodge was mightily impressed by it and spread the idea broadcast and it soon bore fruit. And labor in Great Britain has stopped its begging for legislative crumbs from its economic enemies.

Comrade W. E. Ferber, who has been travelling in the West, sends us his observations of the Goldfield district, Nevada situation as noted on the spot, but the article arrived too late for insertion in its entirety. But in substance the information he gives is as follows:

"I was at Reno and Sparkes a few days ago and all seemed as quiet and peaceful as when it rains at Granville, or Ulao, Wisconsin."

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WHO WILL TAKE THIS UP?

By Victor L. Berger.

UNDER the present economic system a workingman does not get—and cannot get—the full value of his product if his employer is to stay in business.

An employer is not in business for his health, nor for Christian charity—he is in business to make profit. Profit is the soul of "business."

And since the workmen of a country do not get the full value of their product—the workmen of a country cannot buy back the production of the country with their wages.

And the capitalist class is too small in number to use up all the surplus of the production of the country.

This surplus is exported. And when there is any hitch in the world market, because every civilized nation has a capitalist class and working class—and the workingmen nowhere can buy back the production of their respective countries with their wages—then all of a sudden there is an "over-production," so-called.

In other words, the manufacturers and merchants' all of a sudden find out there is more stock than they can sell. Mark well—not more than we could use if we had the money to buy, but more than they can sell because we have not the price to buy.

And thus begins failure after failure. Merchants go into bankruptcy. Banks close, factories stop working. Manufacturing and trading come to a standstill. Millions get out of work. Families are torn asunder—men become tramps and women become prostitutes.

And the grim satire of the condition is that the working people have to go ragged and hungry because there is "too much on hand."

So the underconsumption, based upon wage-system and "profit," is undoubtedly one of the main causes of industrial crises. Of course there are other causes, which we are not going to discuss this time.

Whether this financial panic will grow into an industrial crisis I do not know. I sincerely hope it will not be the case. For he is neither a good Socialist nor a "class conscious" proletarian, who, for the sake of "propaganda," or in order to get circulation for his paper, wishes for an industrial crisis with all its untold suffering for the millions of the laboring class.

And it is almost criminal to make people believe that the next industrial crisis is going to abolish the capitalist system and usher in the co-operative commonwealth.

Socialism is the name for an epoch of civilization. There can be no sudden break-off and the new civilization will not be started all in a year or even in a decade.

No one can tell us the year or even the decade when feudalism came in. No one can tell the exact date or even the decade when capitalism began to rule the world. And Socialism will not come in at a certain day, month or year.

At the same time the capitalist class will better also take warning from history. While the economic system can not be changed in a year, or even in ten years, any successful (or even unsuccessful) uprising may change by bloody force the personnel of the possessors, and undoubtedly would wreak terrible vengeance upon the capitalist class as a class. However, enough about this.

For if we have escaped the industrial crisis this time—one will be upon us very shortly anyway.

Since capitalism has attained its full development we have had panics in this country about every twenty years. The first came in 1810. Then we had them in 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893. According to this experience, the next panic would be due about 1913. But since the development of the trusts we have to take this new factor into consideration. I am not prepared to say whether the formation of the trust will hasten or retard the coming of the crises.

At any rate there was a serious disturbance in financial circles of late. Whether it was simply the outcome of over-speculation or really the fore-runner of an industrial crisis I do not know.

But I do know that at the first signal of distress hoisted by the bankers and speculators in Wall Street, our government hastened to come to the rescue of the bankers.

Our secretary of the treasury deposited \$25,000,000, without asking any interest, in the banks of New York, so that the bankers and brokers and speculators could get money, cash money, from the banks at a low rate of interest.

Now there can be no question that there are many thousands of men out of work in the city of Milwaukee and the same conditions prevail all over the country. Are those out of work to starve?

Our Social-Democratic aldermen in Milwaukee will demand that the common council take steps to alleviate the condition of the workers out of work by getting public work for them. I know the answer of the capitalist politicians and business men will be that there is no money for that purpose.

Well, then they will have to find the money somewhere, or bear the consequences. So much for Milwaukee.

However, here is a plan by which this could be done on a large scale and for the entire country.

Let congress issue money without interest on bonds to states, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, schools, bridges and public utilities at union wages and under the eight-hour day—employing men directly wherever possible.

By doing this the government would only do for the working people what it always does for the bankers and brokers. The government would only be doing for the proletarians what it is doing for the capitalist class now.

To meet the objection of those who are afraid that in that way too much money might get into circulation and its value be depreciated—the law is to provide that the states, counties and municipalities shall be permitted to repay their indebtedness in easy installments, and that the money issued for the purpose be cancelled with the bonds repaid.

Thus we should also help the merchant and the manufacturer because people would be at work and could buy. They would consume the production of the country.

Furthermore, we should have an elastic currency. We could issue as much money as needed to employ the unemployed, but no more. And by cancelling the money repaid the amount in circulation would be practically self-adjusting.

And yet this money would be the very safest kind possible. The entire taxation and tax values of the respective states, counties and cities would stand behind it. And they would not owe the money to any group of private moneylenders—they would owe it to "Uncle Sam," of all uncles the best uncle.

And the government would not only give employment to millions of wage workers and at the same time help the farmers of the country, but the improvements made and created with the help of this money would be a lasting and valuable addition to our American civilization.

The threatened industrial crisis could thus be averted. And should it come anyway, before these public works are commenced—here is a way to turn a curse into a blessing.

Will any of the budding Washington statesmen take this up? The Hon. R. M. LaFollette will not. He stands for other interests.

Victor L. Berger

PRIVATE PROPERTY AND BOURGEOIS EXPROPRIATION LAWS.

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Minturu Scott.

I.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man proclaimed that no man could be deprived of his property except by due process of law and after the payment of a just indemnity. This is undoubtedly a guarantee to property. It is none the less true that bourgeois society was obliged to foresee legal expropriation, for public property is not affected by this provision, since the expropriated man receives the equivalent of that which society takes from him. But society takes to itself the right of changing the form of the property in the possession of the individual. He had a field, a horse, a garden, or a factory, and it gives him in return a value of an entirely different order, a sum of money or a bond. The proprietor will protest in vain that he prefers the particular form of his property to the value of that property. The law, in the interest of society, expropriates him from the daily round of his habits and does violence to his will. And here again, in the bourgeois code itself, and in the interest of bourgeois society, the social law limits or tramples upon the absolute rights of private property.

I understand perfectly that the bourgeois law of expropriation does not go outside the sphere of private property. It is the individual that continues to own. What he possessed in one form before he now possesses in another. There is a chasm between this and Socialism which will transfer the ownership of the means of production from individuals to the national community. And it is only the class movement of the organized proletariat that can bridge this chasm. It remains nevertheless true that from now on, and in the bourgeois code itself, the form that private property may have is at the mercy of the power of society. And this is a legal fact that may produce great social results. The revolutionaries themselves at once took advantage of this article of the declaration of the rights of man to limit the rights of property. From the end of 1792 on, when the high price of cereals and bread stirred up the people in many regions, when the most ardent Democrats proposed to the convention to fix the price of foodstuffs, the convention was at first full of scruples. The majority said that if they began by regulating the price of cereals they would end by regulating the price of all products of the soil; and would not this fixing of the price be an assault on private property? If the proprietor can no longer sell his products at a price determined solely by the law of supply and demand, but must give them up at a price fixed by society, society has become the true proprietor of the products of the soil; it disposes of them, instead of the owner, who has thus lost the right of disposition, which is the characteristic of private property. So, at first, out of respect for private property, the convention did not wish to begin the system of rations the cereal values, a system which later on was destined to establish a maximum for all foodstuffs.

But what did the most ardent revolutionaries reply?—"Yes, it is true that the state is putting itself in the place of the individual owner,

when it figures the price of foodstuffs; but it indemnifies him by the very price fixed, and since the law permits the expropriation of property if an indemnity is paid, why should it not also permit the expropriation of the products of this property?" In the sitting of December 8, 1792, Baffray put the argument in a striking form:

"What we complain of is that property in cereals is considered more sacred than other forms of property. As a matter of fact, if the state needs my house, my garden and my field, it takes them. Well, can I ever be fully indemnified for the breaking up of my customs, the conveniences of my home, and the oddities of the way it is laid out? Can I ever be indemnified for the unique quality of my garden, the way it suits my tastes, character and fortune? And if it is true that in taking over a piece of land, society is not violating the principle of private property if it pays full value therefor, why is not the same thing true of the product of that land?"

So here we have the state, by a sudden extension of the right of expropriation for reasons of public utility (eminent domain), putting itself in the place of the individual so far as the disposition of all the products of the soil is concerned. It was as an application of the article of the Declaration of the Rights of Man that arranges for legal expropriation with an indemnity, that the Convention was at last to decree the legal taking-over by society of all the products of the soil and of industry, by fixing a maximum price. We are at once warned by the revolutionary bourgeois themselves of the great consequences that might result from this principle, and the vast legal expropriations that might follow this germ of expropriation.

Private property resisted; custom violated by the law of expropriation, struggled and plotted. The clause in the Declaration of Rights that necessitated the payment of the indemnity beforehand was favorable to this resistance on the part of the proprietors. They haggled about the amount of the indemnity; they brought suit after suit, and by dint of tricks of procedure they often ended by wearying the state.

But at last, in 1831, a breach was made in the principle of the payment of the indemnity beforehand. At one time the July Revolution had reason to fear a general attack by the counter-revolutionary forces of Europe. Means of defence had to be created at once, and fortifications built. What would have happened if the proprietors had been able to delay the necessary expropriations by means of lawyer's tricks? The law of 1831 decided that in the case of works of national defense, the state would not wait till the questions raised by the proprietors about the amount of the indemnity had been decided. It could declare the matter to be one of urgent necessity and take possession of the necessary land; the indemnity could be fixed later; it was no longer paid beforehand.

So from that moment the private owner found himself face to face with this fact: he was expropriated without knowing how much indemnity would be allowed him. It was for national defense, of course; and equally, of course, the prime guarantee to private property given in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and reiterated in the Charter of 1830 could not be violated without some such powerful excuse. But through the breach opened in the name of the nation the great capitalist companies were afterwards to make their way.

Under Louis Philippe there was a great increase of public works. The industrial and financial bourgeoisie multiplied the canals; it undertook the construction of railroads, strongly reinforced, however, by state aid, prizes, subsidies and guarantees of interest. But then arose another question. All these canals that were planned, and the railroads that were to go in a network over the country would necessarily upset private property. Think of the gardens that must be destroyed or cut up; of the estates, both large and small, that must be divided in two; and if the proprietors were to resist, if they were to exhaust all the means of procedure in haggling about the amount of the indemnity how much time would be lost! The railroads that had received concessions could not have been constructed for ten or twelve years after the concession; the obstinacy of a few owners along the proposed route would have been enough to put off everything, to waste the capital in unproductive delays or to force the road to make absurd and ruinous twists.

The great capitalist bourgeoisie in the time of Louis Philippe did not propose to submit to this state of things. In May, 1841, it had a law of expropriation passed that put private property at its mercy. The law not only declares that canals and railroads shall benefit by the right of eminent domain, but it decides that when there is need for haste, the capitalist companies may take possession of land upon which there are no buildings, before the indemnity has been finally fixed. Let the peasant proprietor grumble, lose his temper and go to law! His field will have been seized and the triumphal road laid out by the great companies will weigh it down with its metal tendons before the dispute about the indemnity has been settled.

Speaking of this law of 1841, Proudhon noted, with a kind of exalted and triumphant irony, the contradictions of the bourgeois system of private property, which was obliged, in order to develop itself, to deny its own principles. Much anxiety was manifested and protestations were raised, even in Parliament, but in vain. Villain and many others exclaimed in vain that the charter, the guardian of private property itself, was endangered. The combined demands of civilization and capitalism carried all before them.

Of course, I know perfectly well that here again we have not left the system of private property. The value of the property remains in the hands of individuals; only its form is changed. But when this change of form takes place in such a scale, when the right of eminent domain is brought into play for communal, departmental and national works, and also for the works of great franchise holding companies; when millions of proprietors are forced to give up their property to society, even if it is with an indemnity; when all the ties of habit and affection, which bind men to their property, are broken; when capitalism itself, ignoring the traditions, memories and even interests of the owner, substitutes a colorless and abstract value for the real, substantial and special property, which was often almost inseparable from the individual owner, I have the right to say that bourgeois society itself has created, in its own legal forms, formidable precedents for expropriation.

(Continued Next Week.)

Why the Kaiser Frowned.

A couple of years ago a German paper, presumably for a joke, published a paragraph to the effect that the favorite flower of the Kaiser was a red carnation. The paragraph was copied in almost every paper in the country, and when, a few days later, the emperor visited Aix-la-Chapelle, all those deputed to receive him wore red carnations in their buttonholes. The Kaiser frowned angrily, but no one knew why until the next day, when some one, a little wiser than the rest, informed them that the flower was the emblem of his pet abominations, the Social-Democrats.

Wall Street's Power.

Doubtless there are many people thinking at this moment that the country is fortunate in having a group of enormously rich men in or near Wall Street, who by combining their illimitable resources prevented a disastrous panic. That group possesses tremendous power, no doubt; but unfortunately, that power is not compelled to exert its energy in one direction only. Possessing the power to save money, the power to destroy; and it is easily perceived that an occasion could arise when it would be in the interest of the powerful ones to precipitate a panic. Recent events give abundant reason to deplore Wall Street's power rather than rejoice over it.—Ex.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

C. B. Messenger, Republican and editorial writer of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "You have written a very convincing pamphlet. I am sure that I can say, 'almost thou persuadest me,' but I may, perhaps, in time, reach that condition. I am a little timid about putting full Socialism into practice."

The Seattle Tribune says: "This is a most useful pamphlet, which will thoroughly dissipate misconceptions that Socialism is an irreligious movement."

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"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and wear themselves out to produce our food. Written by a farmer, it costs a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alien. The National Democratic Party of the United States is a party of reaction. The National Socialist Party is a party of reaction. The National Socialist Party is a party of reaction. The National Socialist Party is a party of reaction.

false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or to act for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literature. By thus controlling the means of education, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths by which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political emancipation inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery to its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labor of scores or even thousands enters into almost every article produced. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to produce itself. The capitalist industry are appealing to their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces

of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crisis of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any ex-

ecutive of legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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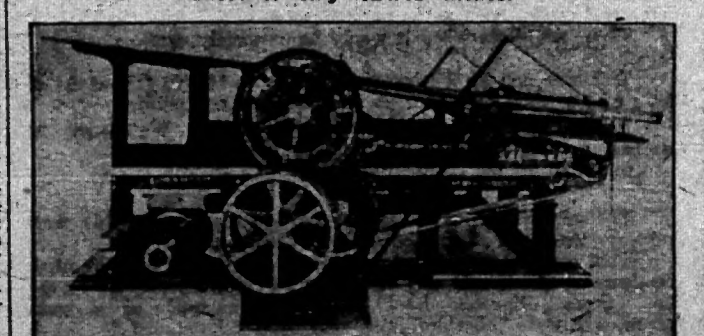
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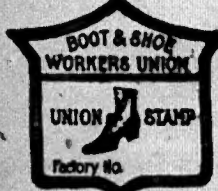
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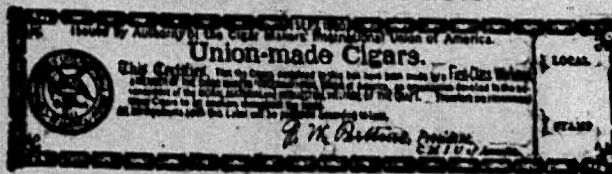
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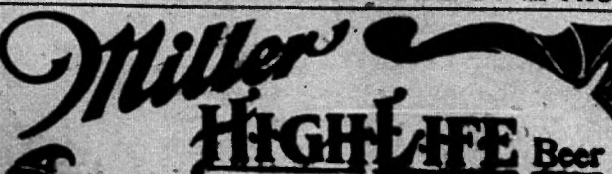


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ARE PEOPLE BURIED ALIVE

A MATTER OF MOMENT FOR MEMBERS OF WORKING CLASS

Waiting Mortuaries Should be Demanded, as It is Estimated That One in Every 300 Burials is Premature!

By Frederic Heath.

It is claimed that recent investigations have shown that premature burials are on the increase in this country. In Germany for a long time "waiting mortuaries" have been provided in which the remains of the dead are kept until all question as to lurking life is set at rest. Not so in this country. The bodies are rushed off to the cemetery and buried—and investigations show, it is claimed, that of the people so buried there is the probability of about one in every three hundred having been buried alive. In France the record of the waiting mortuaries is about this proportion, or it was, according to official report, twenty years ago. Perhaps the modern system of embalming the dead has changed the record at these mortuaries, but if so it has made matters worse, for it only means that so many people have been finally put to death by the embalmers instead of regaining life again in the official mortuaries.

All these facts are startling enough, and indicate that this country should lose no time in making waiting mortuaries a requirement of the law for every cemetery.

Several books have been written on premature burials, and they make shocking reading. Science and the medical knowledge of the present day has no reliable and conclusive test for actual death, and so these books teem with cases of people coming to life who have been declared dead by medical men after the employment more or less of the usual tests.

Now it may be asked why a Social paper, published for propaganda, should interest itself in this question. Outside of the humanitarian reason that will at once force

Thinking About

what you will buy for mother—are you? Without doubt, she needs many things—and perhaps nothing more than a nice pair of SHOES. Throughout the year she has been neglecting her own wants for your sake, and you can see that her shoes are not as good as your own. Plan to buy a pair of SHOES for your mother—it will be a very agreeable surprise, and may be the means of keeping her from taking cold during the winter days. In this matter, we can help you out with a very nice, stylish shoe at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 or \$3.00 a pair. Come in and see us about it now—we will help you plan for Christmas.

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itself forward, there is another. Doctors agree that it is just among the working class, the dispossessed fraction of the community, that premature burial is the most liable to occur, that this class is most prone to the maladies that are apt to produce apparent but not actual death. This journal is a spokesman and mentor for just this class, and it is therefore our duty to especially bring the subject to the attention of the working class.

There are some thirty forms of disease, in addition to conditions to which the body is subject that cannot be termed disease, besides certain incidents and accidents, which can produce all the usual symptoms of death "and deceive even the most skillful of physicians." These include trance, catalepsy, hysteria, chorea, hypnosis, somnambulism and neurasthenia, also the condition produced by a stroke of lightning, by sunstroke, and the anesthesia from chloroform, still birth, asphyxia from various gases, vapors and smoke, narcosis from opium and other agents, convulsive maladies, drowning, nervous shock from gunshot or electricity, smothering under snow, earth, grain or in bed, strangulation, epilepsy, mental and physical exhaustion, syncope, extreme heat and cold, alcoholic intoxication, hemorrhages, suspended animation from mental disorder, excessive emotion, fright, intense excitement, apoplectic seizures and so-called heart failures. And to this list is added "all other cases of apparent death that do not show indisputable evidence that the person believed to be deceased passed through disease of a duration and severity sufficient to cause actual death."

In this connection it may be remembered that a professor in a Southeastern university recently invented a contrivance by which, through artificial respiration, animals put to death in test experiments have been miraculously, so to say, restored to life.

These experiments, reported in the scientific journals, tend to show what a tenacious thing life is. At all events the subject of premature burial should be provided against by the establishment of waiting mortuaries in this country. And if this is done we may be spared the necessity on the part of officials and medical men of hushing up the shocking evidences of suffocation under ground which the removal of cemeteries from time to time reveal.

Frederic Heath.

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A Wasteful Weakness

By M. W. Wilkins.

A serious hindrance to Socialist work is the widespread failure of the party rank and file to answer letters and make reports on party affairs.

From the writer's own experience, plus what other fieldworkers and state secretaries have told him, it is entirely safe to say that not one letter in five written by party officials on party affairs ever receives an answer. Some state secretaries declare that they do not get more than one answer to each twenty letters written.

The national secretary, in a vigorous letter, informs the party that only one local in six in the United States reported to their state secretaries last year.

Now there is nothing personal nor deliberate about this neglect. It is simply a part of that terrible general apathy and carelessness that dominates the working class where its OWN REAL INTERESTS are concerned.

But, considered from the viewpoint of party welfare, such neglect is deplorable, and it is inexcusable. Nor is it just treatment of comrades elected to office by YOUR votes.

The party official, however able and earnest, cannot succeed without the hearty co-operation of the party rank and file. Having done his full duty, his success or failure will be proportioned to the help and encouragement given or withheld.

Further, the party official, if the right kind of a Socialist, will do his best to advance Socialism. But that is the same as doing his best to overthrow capitalism and its privileges and extortions. For that reason there will focus upon him the bitter dislike of the capitalist class. Therefore he NEEDS, and has every RIGHT and REASON to expect that YOU, a PARTY MEMBER, will give him, all the help and encouragement possible, for YOUR votes placed him on the firing line, and the cause he champions is YOUR cause.

Any person who says with a fair degree of understanding "I am a Socialist" KNOWS the economic causes of a score of evils that afflict human society generally, and the wage-working class in particular.

The wage-worker who is a Socialist knows that economic freedom and justice for the wage-working class does not lie this side of realized Socialism. Hence he KNOWS that his own economic welfare, and that of his family and his class, is inseparably involved in the progress and triumph of Socialism.

Therefore, NO SOCIALIST, and least of all a WAGE-WORKING SOCIALIST, can justify himself in lazy indifference to the affairs of the Socialist party.

Consider thoughtfully for a moment the economic loss involved in this neglect to answer letters. There are three large items of loss. First, the loss of stamps, stationery, and time used in writing the unanswered letters. Second: Again and again, in the past five years, I have seen the railroad fare for the state tour of a speaker doubled by this neglect to promptly answer letters. Third, the failure to promptly co-operate with the state and national office means poorer field work, manifesting itself in fewer locals, fewer members, loss of time, a smaller amount of stamp dues, a smaller income to spend for the propaganda of Socialism.

To illustrate one of these points: The national secretary requests a state secretary to arrange a tour for a speaker. The state secretary promptly writes each local secretary and a member-at-large or an unattached Socialist at each place where he has names.

To arrange the dates in consecutive order, with short distances between stopping places, thereby saving time and money, let us suppose the state secretary should receive decisive answers within ten days. But many of the letters will not be answered at all. The answers to many other letters will be unnecessarily delayed from two to four weeks, when a special meeting could be called and the matter settled in three or four days.

Because of the neglect and the delays, there will be all sorts of doublings back and forth for the

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speaker; long distances to travel with no meetings, no collections, no results. The state treasury will be skinned. There will be a deficit; and an assessment to meet an unnecessary expense. The final result will be poor for the money spent. Apathy and discouragement grips the state movement.

Conservatively stated, these items of money loss and waste would pay, from one year's end to the other, the wages and expenses of twenty good speakers. Yet I want to emphasize that the chief harm to the Socialist movement comes, not from this money loss, but from the heaviness, discouragement, almost despair, which, because of this persistent and widespread neglect, settles down upon the earnest, active locals and individual workers of the party. For, of course, there are many locals and individual Socialists who are earnest, active, devoted, self-sacrificing—an inspiration to the state and national secretaries, and the field workers. Lucky it is so, or party work could not go on.

Having outlined the neglect and its effect on the Socialist movement, let us next consider its cause.

Wherever the writer has found a dead or neglectful local, or a group of Socialists resisting organization, the same cry has always greeted his ears: "We need a leader." "Wage-workers can do nothing by themselves." "The movement would go ahead all right if people from the upper classes would only come in and lead."

These phrases briefly voice the SHEPHERD FOLLOWING tendencies of wage-workers as a class; their subservience to the classes above them; their almost total lack of confidence in their own power; and the pitiful part is that this weakening, self-like habit of thought clings tenaciously to many wage-workers, even after they have developed far enough to say, "I am a Socialist."

Wage-workers have taken orders so long that they have become almost automatic in their wait for, and their response to, a command. So completely have they left the direction of human affairs, industrial, financial, political, social, and religious, to other classes, that, taking initiative and assuming responsibility is as painful a process to the average wage-worker as the pulling of teeth.

How often the writer, in selecting a local's officers, has seen big, strong men like blushing, bashful schoolboys, refuse one office after the other with the cry: "I can't do the work," "I don't know how," "I never did such work." "We must get some business men to help us out," etc., etc. The worst of it is that so many of them, after elected, insist that they CANNOT do the work, and DON'T do it, to the great harm of the local and the movement generally.

In a certain state, it matters not which one, a movement which had been apparently strong in both votes and locals, had dwindled down to a movement comparatively weak.

When the writer entered the state for organizing work, he was met on every hand with: "You can't do anything here." "The wage-workers in this state are no good." "The material here is too poor for a strong movement."

In the next breath they declared: "I tell you, we had a splendid movement here when comrades so and so, and so and so, and so and so were here," naming four comrades. "But they moved away and the movement went down."

My answer was: "The material here will average as good as in other states, but you certainly never had a 'splendid movement' in this state if the withdrawal of four comrades caused it to flatten out."

"You had a Socialist house here made of average material, but it was not built plumb. It leaned and rested its weight on four good props. The props withdrew; naturally the house came down."

"The right kind of a house is built plumb and rests itself on a SOLID FOUNDATION. The right kind of a foundation for a Socialist house is a DEMOCRATIC RANK and FILE that does its own thinking, knows what it needs and wants, and KNOWS HOW TO GET IT."

"A Socialist movement built on that plan, resting on that kind of a foundation, will not flatten out though half its membership should leave the state."

WAGEWORKERS! Don't be SHEEP; be MEN. Don't wait for the call or the directions of a shepherd. Learn to act INTELLIGENTLY ON YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY. Doubtless you have all heard the old saying: "You are my sheep and I am your shepherd." The saying pleased a Frenchman, but in getting it off a few days later he turned it round so it more really fits the facts. Said the Frenchman: "I am your shepherd and you are my mutton."

Let us emphasize right here that the SHEPHERD FOLLOWING FLOCK will finally serve the INTERESTS of its SHEPHERD. There is something about a sheep—even a two-legged one, that invites the process which transforms into FLEECE and MUTTON.

Certainly, the Socialist movement should utilize its strong men and women—the clear thinkers, convincing speakers, forceful writ-

THE REALM OF OILY JOHN

THE STANDARD'S FOXY WORK IN THE WEST

Second Installment of How the Pacific Coast Came into the Grip of the Octopus, and What That Grip Really Means.

By William Henry Ferber

Coal Oil Johnny does not only hold the oil fields of the east, but of the west as well. Kansas and Texas were early in proclaiming against Oily John, but he fooled them and said nothing but got their crude at his own price just the same.

It used to make Kansas people very wroth when Wisconsin people used to tell them that the Standard would some day own them.

The oil well owners of Kansas now begin to realize that they are in the grasp of some mighty power which squeezes and hugs them, and sits upon their laps and keeps them from rising.

But while Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas may be in the grasp of the Oily One, it is fun to what he is giving the producer first, and the consumers next, out here in California.

The coal supply is very short here, the production is low; the quality is very low, while the price is very high, and the demand much greater than the visible supply; and so it comes to pass that nearly every Californian, whether rich or poor, unless he is a hobo or tramp, pays tribute to the oily gentleman who plays both golf and the stock market with equal skill and dexterity.

The reader may be informed that at favorable times Johnny allows the producers of the Ohio fields \$1 to \$1.35 per barrel for the crude, 33 per cent petroleum. This product is refinable oil, but out here in California the grade of crude oil is very low and not refinable, so says the Standard, as the per cent of asphalt contained in the Pacific Coast product will not warrant refining (so the producers are told) and so it is made possible for Johnny to get the product of Coalinga and Oil City and Los Angeles at from 35 to 50 cents per barrel. The supply of coal is kept out of this region by both the Southern Pacific railway and the Santa Fe railroad as well, for Johnny is in control in both roads; so the fuel used by the locomotives and steam boilers is crude oil and the houses and stores and shops use oil; the food is cooked over crude oil ranges; and crude oil is used in engines. John Dollars has sent out the word to the producers to cheer up; that the price of oil is very likely to be higher very soon, as the supply is not equal to the demand.

The Standard has also sent out word to the consumers to hurry up, as there is going to be a great shortage of available fuel oil; and that very soon the demand will be greater than the supply, because the great storage tanks are not holding out and many are giving out, and because the demand for fuel oil is increasing, and because the supply is constantly decreasing, and because Oily Johnny buys all the oil, and because he also sells all the oil to dealers, users and consumers, is the real cause why warmth and motive power on the coast is becoming expensive, yes almost a luxury. "In Spain and Italy they need no fires to warm the house. Neath sunny skies the native picks his mandolin and louse." So sang Eugene Field; but that does not hold good for California, for while many of the high price hotels have no stove or steam heat, still it is a luxury and a necessity to have at least one or more rooms where the guests may warm up and get thawed out about their collars and cuffs.

I met a man out here who has

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been working in the oil fields for a great many years, and who is now a superintendent of a company which owns about 75 producing wells; and he told me that Oily Johnny gets in a good contract once in five years at least. Two years ago an independent company incorporated on the plan of the Waters-Pierce, made a contract with his company to take their entire product of 30 per cent crude at 75 cents (or 6 bits) per barrel, but since then the price has advanced to \$1.45 per barrel, but the oily one holds his victims to their contract of five years; and though oil may sell for \$2.00 or even more, a contract is a contract, and the oil trust is ready to carry out their end of it, faithfully in this particular case.

Panic and Hard Times.

Now let me say a word about panics and hard times. What is a panic? It is just this: When the members of a working class engaged in this competitive strife have filled the warehouses to overflowing, when the cotton fields have yielded such an extra abundance that the planters burn part of the crop to keep up the price; when the grain crop has been bountiful, when the mills, mines and factories have accumulated more wealth than they had for years; when men, women and children, by struggling from eight to sixteen hours a day have contributed so much energy, loss of life and limb to pile up the wealth, then there is a panic! Just think of it, comrades! When the working class, by its arduous labor and by using improved machinery, which it also made, has brought forth all of these food products, clothing, machinery and other wealth of the earth, then hard times ensue! Hard times in the midst of the greatest plenty! Suffering and no jobs in the midst of abundance! Starvation when the granaries are bursting with the products labor and nature have provided!

If that condition isn't an indictment of the uselessness and worthlessness of the present system, then there is no justice in our cause.

I also want to point to another phase of the capitalist prosperity. Rockefeller, in a recent interview, declared that we must have a foreign market in order to be prosperous. Within the last ten years the United States exported \$4,900,000,000 worth of goods in addition to what was imported. Just think of that, comrades! This nation has sent nearly five billion dollars' worth of goods of the products of labor to other lands and hasn't anything to show for it. I say in order to be prosperous we don't need to have foreign markets, especially one that will take five billion dollars' worth more than it returns. No wonder there are 163,176 persons in almshouses in the United States at the present time.

What would Socialists do under such conditions to give the people work? They would probably do something like this: When the glorious day of "panic" arrived they would probably look around to see if there were not something useful that could be done. Instead of closing the mills and factories with the notice to the workers that they could go home and live for the next few months or a year or two on what they hadn't saved until a market could be found for the "over-production," they would no doubt agree that the thousands of tenement houses were a disgrace to civilization and they would pull them down and make room for large and roomy store houses and factories where it would be a pleasure to pursue our daily occupations. And pleasant detached houses would be built for all on the open and beautiful spots of the universe that are waiting to be dotted with

(Continued on page 4.)

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JURY RAPIDLY PICKED OUT

PETTIBONE TRIAL READY TO PROCEED AT LAST

Night Sessions Being Held, as Matter of Expense Seems to be Haunting the Officials.

By Ida Crouch Hazlett.

Boise, Dec. 5, 1907.—The rapidity with which the Pettibone jury is being formed is a surprise to all who have been familiar with the Federation trials. All jurors in the box have been passed for cause and but four peremptory challenges remain to each side out of the ten allowable.

There is every evidence that the trial will begin in earnest next Monday. Judge Wood announced from the bench that he expected the prosecution to be ready with its evidence Monday morning, and the judge has telegraphed Senator Borah, who is now in Washington to that effect. So that Borah will be here to take charge of the case.

The complexion of the jury looks much more favorable at the present writing than we had hoped from the venire. Most of the venire was drawn directly from Boise, where the feeling has been the bitterest against the Federation. The least that could have been expected was that the talismen should have been summoned from remote sections of the county. But the faces of the men in the box now look as though a fair hearing to the evidence might be expected.

Night sessions are being held on every alternate evening. The item of expense seems to be haunting the official minds of the state of Idaho.

Everything is much quieter than during the Haywood trial. Several of the time-honored "gun men" and a few detectives are in town, and one may see old McParlan pacing the street with the faithful Springo, "Kelly, the Bum."

John F. Nugent is taking a more prominent part in the case than he did in the preceding one. He is examining jurors and assisting in whatever is to be done.

No one can find fault with the rulings of Judge Wood. He has opposed the prosecution on challenge after challenge when the juror had admitted that he had formed an opinion, and the prosecution was attempting to get him to say that he could set it aside.

That the attempt to crush the Federation is widespread and general is evidenced by the new phase of the Goldfield trouble has taken on, where a thousand troops are ready to move from California on the miners. Truly, governments are but committees of the ruling class.

They are trying to crush Steve Adams between the millstones by taking him to Colorado. The Western Federation is doing its utmost to prevent this.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

The official count in Nebraska shows 4,508 and 4,405 votes for Barter and Porter, the Socialist candidates for university regents, and 10,443 for McClure, candidate for railroad commissioner, W. C. Rodgers, candidate for university regent for an unexpired term, was elected with 34,485 votes; but this was because the other parties neglected to nominate.

The constitution of the new state of Oklahoma contains the following provision relating to injunctions: "The Legislature shall pass laws defining contempt and regulating the proceedings and punishment in matters of contempt; provided, that any person accused of violating or disobeying, when not in the presence of or hearing of the court, or judge sitting as such, any order of injunction or restraint, made or entered by any court or judge of the state, shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In no case shall a penalty or punishment be imposed for contempt until an opportunity to be heard is given."

The current issue of *Millshire's Magazine* brings us the news that already one hundred and three persons round the country have entered their names in favor of *Millshire's* scheme to pay the expenses of readers of his paper to visit the next national convention of the Socialist party. Is the national convention to be captured by the mercenaries of the "low grade" gold mine? The question arises, what do the Socialists of the country propose to do in regard to this threatened onslaught of the Bishop Crech-Dragoons?

It would be a great mistake to do otherwise. But a movement that relies on them alone for its strength will be like a tottering infant clinging to its mother's skirts. The strong and virile movement will have a rank and file like the soldiers of Napoleon's army, every one of whom was supposed to carry a marshal's baton in his knapsack.

But, says someone, "you must not expect much of wage-workers. As a class they will act differently when they get a different environment." That's easily said, but the fact remains that wage-workers will FIRST ACT DIFFERENTLY before they get the DECENT ENVIRONMENT. Right conditions will not come through spontaneous generation. The beneficiaries of an unjust economic order will not seek its overthrow. Not until the great mass of its exploited victims intelligently re-act against it shall we see the end of the rule of capitalism.

WORKERS! You may have no college diplomas. You may not be able to make a speech. You may be a little short on philosophy and poetry; but if you have a little sturdy manhood, and a little everyday common sense, you can do a great deal to free yourself and your class.

It does not take the wisdom of Solomon, nor the cuteness of the traditional Philadelphian lawyer, to understand a few simple principles involving your interests and welfare. But to realize those principles in the form of justice and freedom for yourself and your class, you will have to ACT the part of a REAL man, and understand that the law of life is: "Work out your own salvation."

FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the wellbeing of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who support only twelve per cent of the population. The rest of this private property is a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a rapid rate.
The means of production should be owned by the community. In order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably of it.
The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own the means of production, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.
To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in many states) is organized to bring this about through the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and that the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democratic will, in time, shed all poverty and eliminate the disease.
The Social-Democratic movement is international, but with definite achievements in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the highest system of society.
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:
Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. The democratic management of all collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and proportionately increased remuneration.
4. State and municipal insurance for all workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The nationalization of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.
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JOHN HODGE M. P., SPEAKS IN MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee: A large audience of deeply interested workmen and Social-Democrats filled Liedertafel Hall Monday evening to listen to the story of how labor men of England broke in Parliament and secured labor legislation, as told by John Hodge, M. P., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the recent A. F. of L. convention. Not a word of his inspiring story was missed and the applause was frequent and hearty. Preceding the lecture the Musicians' Union furnished voluntary music. The collection taken at the close of the speech amounted to \$13.87. Bro. Hodge spoke under the auspices of the Federated Trades Council, and was introduced by Social-Democratic Ald. E. T. Melms. On the stage were well-known labor men and Socialists, including Victor L. Berger, Assemblyman F. J. Weber, Frederic Heath, Joseph Brett, Social-Democratic Aldermen Grass, Buech and Baemle, Social-Democratic Supervisors Sheehan and Jeske, and several representatives of the Steel Workers. The flower of the organized labor movement was in the audience.

Bro. Hodge began by telling in a semi-humorous way of the trials and tribulations of the organized workers of England in their efforts to get almost imperative labor legislation by appealing, hat in hand, to the capitalist party members of Parliament. These worthies were full of promises before election in order to get labor votes, but when cornered after election usually sought refuge in the plea "But I must vote with my party." In England, he said, there were two capitalist parties, the Conservatives, whose political color was blue, and the Liberals, whose color was red. And after the working people had tried the different colors for years it finally dawned on them that their own color all that time had been green. The Liberals had given unthinking labor the idea that it was looking out for labor's interests. But when labor got its eyes open and actually looked up the records it made the startling discovery that what little of legislation it had really received had been passed not by the professedly friendly Liberals, but by the Conservatives who had never professed love for labor. And yet there were many humane men among the Liberals. One of their leaders was the great John Bright, a man of big heart, who had bitterly opposed wars because of the human slaughter. Yet this man could not rise above his personal interests. At that time the cotton mill conditions in Lancashire were actually pestiferous. The cotton lords scoured the country for fatherless and motherless boys and girls to work in their mills. And these children, along with men and young women, were housed indiscriminately with no regard whatever for modesty or sexual considerations. Occasionally some girl would succeed in growing up in this awful atmosphere pure in mind and body and would rebel and try to escape from it. And she was brought back and an iron band was put around her body with chains to her legs so she could not walk fast and she had to work, eat and sleep in them. And when the legislation to abolish these conditions was up in Parliament these iron bands were brought in and exhibited, and the legislation was finally passed in spite of the Liberals, and John Bright, the humane man that he was, was one of the bitterest opponents of the bill, and the reason was that he was a cotton lord and his humane interests could not rise above his personal business interests. The remedial legislation for the mine workers was also passed with Liberal opposition, and the conditions in the mines was so bad and so immoral that women worked there stripped to the waist and harnessed like beasts to the coal cars, crawling along on hands and knees. And in 1897 the workman's compensation act was passed by the Conservatives. The Liberals were mighty good promisers "but thundering bad performers." (Applause).

Another thing that forced labor to see that it must use the political weapon, offensive and defensive, was the action of the courts in levying on union treasuries. The famous Taff Vale railway case was a case in point. In England the labor union treasury consisted in sick, old-age and other funds. So that when the treasuries were levied on it was a case of stealing the provision of the workers for old-age, etc., and raised a terrible commotion. And among the best fighters were the older men who now saw their provisions for their declining years taken away. And so the result of it all was the entry into Parliament of the Labor and Social-Democratic members, strong in numbers and strong in purpose. And one of the immediate results was the passage of an anti-injunction law, and the presence of the labor members prevented the government from substituting a make-believe bill. So it was with the

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Judging from the reports that are coming in from all quarters, if January's carnival were to be enlarged to write up the event he would be obliged to admit that he had touched the toughest proposition in his experience. He would probably start off by declaring that it would be no insignificant proposition in comparison that it would be the most important of the year for a shadow of an excuse for a side show. Words would fail him and he would simultaneously throw up both hands and his job.
The tickets are going like hot cakes on a frosty morning, and the Hippodrome building will be taxed to its utmost capacity.
Call at the office and learn how to get four tickets for \$1.50.
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Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum
Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.
Last week we asked the comrades to send in definitions, witty or serious, to the word "Prosperity," using a postal so that brevity will be observed. Answers are beginning to come in, but there is still time. Make the definitions as brief as possible—two or three words at the most, and write on postals. The next word will be given out in a few weeks.

Frances Willard's Socialism.
Dear Comrade: Re Frances E. Willard and her Socialism and attentions toward labor, in the Labor Annual of 1896 (now the Reformers' Year Book) on page 237 can be found a short sketch of Miss Willard in which it is stated "when the English miners were on strike in 1893 her pen and purse were freely on their side." Let your readers refer to the big biography by Lady Somerset and Ann Gordon (from which her Buffalo speech is quoted). At end of said volume will be found a letter from Sidney Webb (London County Council), whose word is not to be questioned, that Frances Willard made personal application, filled in the form, joined the Fabian (Socialist) Society years back '93 or '96—and paid her dues thereto to the day of her death. Kindly publish this for the benefit of those concerned. Am with Comrade Rutherford today, who takes the HERALD (11 copies a week). This is a great climate, plenty of oranges and scrip, and spirit to fight for the only cause worth fighting for!
Los Angeles, Cal. Jack Wood.

The above is a valuable contribution to the facts regarding Miss Willard's espousal of Socialism, as we do not think it was generally known that she was a dues-paying Socialist. The Fabian society of Webb, Shaw, Bland, and Oliver is an English intellectual organization, the purpose of which is to permeate the current literature and current thought with Socialist ideas. Many leading members of the regular British Socialist organizations are numbered among the Fabians.

Editor Herald: "Scrip" being the latest fad, I herewith enclose a TEN DOLLAR SCRIP. Apply five dollars on the printing press fund and forward the other five dollars to the lady that was scolded in a Milwaukee knitting factory. It should be considered as financial aid, and not as charity, for

THE ANSWER TO VAN CLEVE
An Incident in the American Federation Convention.
The Socialists made good the promise that they made Wednesday after Gompers had exposed the attempt of the Manufacturers' Association to buy him.
Victor L. Berger, the Socialist leader, seconded the nomination of President Gompers amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm. Mingled with the cheers for the elected officers were cheers for Berger and his contingent, whose faithfulness to the cause of labor dominated smaller disagreements as to policy.
J. J. Cramer, of Alexandria, put President Gompers in nomination and Victor L. Berger seconded the nomination saying:
"Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Delegates! I am here to make good. I have promised to second the nomination of Gompers this year, although I've voted against him at many previous conventions, keeping his nomination from being unanimous."
"It was not a personal fight I made against Gompers," he continued. "We in Wisconsin believe in a two-arm labor movement—a labor movement with a political arm, the Socialist party."

trades union. I not only still think that we are right, but I am also convinced that this situation with the Manufacturers' Association would never have arisen if our ideas had prevailed.

"I still continue in my opposition to the policy which the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. pursue in the administration of the affairs of this body. My principles have not changed. I have no apologies to make for the past and no promises for the future."

"However, it is a condition and not a theory which is confronting us. The Manufacturers' Association wants to put the trades unions out of business by buying up or blackmailing their leaders. They have a corruption fund of \$1,500,000 for that purpose. And this is not an attack on Gompers—it is an attack on trades unionism."

"Now when trades unionism is attacked, every one of us is attacked. Socialists and Pares and Simplers will stand together in the great cause and against the common enemy—the Manufacturers' Association and the capitalist class."

"Besides, I have never doubted the personal integrity of Samuel Gompers."

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trades disputes bill. Three times it failed badly. But once the labor men were in, it was made a law. He gave the stories of various other bills, all showing how much better it is to send men into Parliament than to the lobby to beg from the enemy.

"We have forced Parliament to make laws that are superior to those in any other part of the world," he said. "The workmen's compensation act is the greatest of its kind ever passed by any legislative body. I would advise the American workmen to agitate for social legislation."

Bro. Hodge paid a glowing tribute to the Socialists of Great Britain. He said that only a few years ago it was like waving a red flag to a bull to mention the word Socialism. This had changed. Of the original thirty-one men elected to Parliament on straight labor tickets, twenty-three of them are now avowed Social-Democrats, and the Socialists and labor men form the one labor party in Parliament, their leader being the veteran Socialist, Keir Hardie. The ultimate of trade-unionism is the securing to labor of its full product, so that the labor agitation leads to Socialism's demand for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

"Labor can accomplish nothing until it enters the arena of politics," said he. "From what I have seen of the movement in this country—this great country—the movement is far in advance of its leaders. The workers will some day drive out these leaders, to give a correct lead to the movement. With its present leaders, the American Federation of Labor is opposed to injecting politics into the trade unions. In Norfolk, I was much struck with the speech of Gompers, laying bare the effort to besmirch the federation officers by the manufacturers, and I felt that Bro. Berger took a wise and a statesmanlike position. It was tactful and proper. In his speech he told the convention that he was as much against Gompers' politics as ever before in his life; but in the face of the assault of the manufacturers labor must present a united front to the common danger. I commend that as statesmanlike."

At the close of his address Bro. Hodge answered questions, but a regrettable feature of this portion of the evening was the offensive and discourteous work of four DeLeonites and I. W. W.'s who planted themselves in different parts of the audience and read prepared

Report of the Condition OF THE West Side Bank
at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, at the Close of Business on the Third Day of December, 1907.
RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts \$1,117,414.83
Overdrafts 12,367.33
Treasuries 62,738.33
Due from Banks \$91,850.61
Cash Items 1,870.01
Exchange for Clearing 44,221.09
Gold, Silver and Currency 268,081.29
U. S. House Certificates and Checks 80,638.00 1,647,723.49
LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock \$100,000.00
Surplus Fund 27,204.00
Undivided Profits 22,811.23
Deposits 1,417,723.49
Clearing House Certificates 15,000.00 \$1,728,042.02
Subscribed and sworn to by GEORGE KOCH, Cashier.
Correct. Attest: A. GETTELMAN, VICTOR SCHULTZ, Directors.

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ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER
NEW TEETH, best and finest manufactured to order.
Fits guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth \$5.00
FREE FILLINGS a Leading Specialty
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody.
DR. YOUNG 414-416 Commercial Bldg.
MILWAUKEE
Hours: 9:30 to 6:00; Sundays 9:00 to 12:00
CORONERS—YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

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(usually called "English Pork Pies") also Mince Pies—can be bought of
MRS. L. GREASBY, 172 Northwestern Av.
and at Grocery Stores of Geo. Hess & Co., 108 Milwaukee Ave.
All orders—either for parties or for private use—given the most careful and prompt attention

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Has a Large Assortment of
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS
for Men and for Women.
BUY NOW while you can get the cream of the stock.
ALL SIZES, all styles—and
UNION MADE
Also the Celebrated
W. L. DOUGLAS
Union Stamp Shoes
America's Most Popular Shoes for Men.
2804 NORTH AVENUE
ONLY DEPENDABLE SHOES—NOTHING ELSE

WE TAKE TWICE
The usual precaution to have our
MILK AND CREAM
absolutely pure, clean and wholesome. It is all pasteurized and put up in sterilized bottles. Pasteurized milk is raw milk heated to 167 degrees and immediately cooled to 42 degrees. This absolutely kills all disease germs.
QUARTS, 8c; PINTS, 4c
419 Grand Ave. **GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.** 627 Commercial Ave.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—310 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at
Friedrichs Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 310 State St., Cor. Secretary.
FREDERICK HEATH, 246 South St., Sec. Secretary.
HENRY ROFF, 218 Chambers St., Sec. Treasurer.
E. WEISERFLUH, 1577 Louis Ave., Sec. Treasurer at Arms.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 310 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—James Sheehan, William Coleman, W. S. Fisher, John Rader,
J. J. Maundy, Thomas Feeley, Charles E. Jeske.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings, at 310 State St. Frank J. Victor,
c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Neumann, 144 8th St., Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 310 State St. Henry
Rumpf, 20 State St., Sec. Sec. T. H. Kolan, Chairman.

LABOR'S FRIENDS CAN BEST HELP BY DEMANDING THE UNION LABEL
IT "WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP"—IT "CURES TO STAY CURED"—TRY IT

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or your
hair cut

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1002 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE, Corner Lincoln Ave.

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BARBER
1330 CHERRY STREET

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COARS
577 E. Water St.
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J. N. GAUER SHAVING
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AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
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H. KUHN'S Barber
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EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor

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Dealer in Fresh and Salt
Meats—Poultry & Game
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FOR MEN, WOMEN
AND CHILDREN
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All Union-Made.
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Have the Richness
In quality and make of
your clothes prove your
refinement and taste by
going to
R. J. SCHOTT...The
1210 Walnut Street
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BAKER AND
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Organized Labor



Regular meeting, Dec. 4, 1907.

Bro. Wm. Griebing in the chair, Bro. E. T. Melms, vice-chairman, all officers present. Minutes read and approved. New delegates seated from Electrical Workers' No. 494, Brushmakers' No. 10, Electrotypes No. 12, Sheet Metal Workers' No. 24, Bookbinders' No. 49, Glassbottle Blowers' No. 15, and Machinists' No. 301.

The Building Trades section reported a request that the Federated Trades Council notify all affiliated unions and central bodies of the unfairness of Gimbel Bros. and send circulars for distribution.

A protest was received from the Allied Printing Trades council as to the action of the Trades Council in the Bijou Theater matter before the Musicians' union conferred with the printers. Moved that council reconsider the action taken. Moved to take the vote. Carried. Reconsideration lost.

The executive board reported on a special meeting to arrange a public meeting of Bro. John Hodge, British member of parliament, at Liedertafel Hall, Dec. 9th. On motion, action approved. At its regular meeting the board recommended that the request of the new Building Trades section for \$250 for use in organization be granted. The board reported a resolution received from the Tugmen protesting against government dredges and decided to ask the Tugmen to accept a substitute more in conformity with A. F. of L. principles and progressive labor ideas. A letter was prepared setting forth that it would be a backward step to oppose government owned dredges and that it was the place of labor to seek to have such dredges manned by union men, with an 8 hour work day. The letter was to be sent inclosing the following substitute resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Government owned dredges operating on the Great Lakes do not employ members of our Association nor use tugs in operating such dredges, and
WHEREAS, The Government is paying 40 per cent less than the union wage to the men employed on such dredges;
RESOLVED, That the Government be notified that the union wage is being paid to the men employed on such dredges, and that the Government be notified that the union wage is being paid to the men employed on such dredges, and that the Government be notified that the union wage is being paid to the men employed on such dredges.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT—Milwaukee County, Summer Session. Caroline Wiedfeldt, Plaintiff vs. Friedrich Wiedfeldt, Defendant. The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT—Milwaukee County, Summer Session. Carl Sander, Plaintiff vs. Caroline Sander, Defendant. The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

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scale to men displacing the tug men, while we are not disapproving of improved machinery, yet we believe the government should employ our members on its suction dredges at the union rate which is being paid by private contractors, therefore be it
RESOLVED, That we the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association No. 8, of Milwaukee, are opposed to and protect against the displacing of tug men on government owned suction dredges on the Great Lakes for a less rate of wages than our members are receiving from private contractors.
RESOLVED, That we forward copies of this resolution to all affiliated bodies asking for their co-operation.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be published and copies forwarded to Congressmen along the Great Lakes.

The council approved board's action and secretary was instructed to forward the letter and resolutions.

The board reported an appeal from the commercial telegraphers stating that fifteen strikers had failed to get back and that some of their families were destitute, and asking a further assessment. On motion secretary was instructed to send out the appeal to the unions. The council concurred in a request from the Steamfitters that a committee be appointed to take up the jurisdiction trouble. The chair appointed Bros. Coleman, Jeske and Sheehan as such committee. The board presented communications from Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers of Detroit asking that certain unfair stoves be looked after and from the A. F. of L. asking that the unfair Huck stoves and ranges be taken in hand. Chairman appointed Bros. Knapp and Feeley as a committee to see dealers. The board recommended that the secretary correct the union directors and that it appear in official organ at least once a month. On motion report of executive board was approved and recommendations concurred in.

The Building Trades section reported, moved and carried that a chairman and entertainment committee for the Hodge meeting be named. Bros. Melms and Brett were nominated for chairman and Bros. Reichert, Brett, Koch, Hamann and Melms for the committee. No action. Moved that a chairman be chosen and two others, one a iron worker, be chosen to entertain the speaker. No action. Moved that Bro. Melms be made chairman, Bros. Brett and Water nominated for committee and nominations closed. On motion they were elected.

Moved that a collection be taken up at the Hodge meeting, lost. Bro. Feiler reported from the council to the A. F. of L. convention, made his report. He said that this year was the first in the history of the Federation where the phrase "capitalistic class" appeared in the executive board report. He reported at length on the resolutions introduced and the action taken by the delegates in the election of officers. Moved to receive report. Amended to endorse the report with the exception of the delegate's voting for the election of Gompers. Carried, 53 to 28.

Receipts for evening, \$69.96; Disbursements, \$688.60. Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Coal miners, keep away from the state of Washington.

Printers keep away from Milwaukee.

Union News.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 8, Meets at Union Hall, corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

Newly elected officers.—Treasurer, Henry Biederman, President, Henry Kruse, Vice-President, Jno. Krogman, Financial Secretary, Arthur Tempelman, Recording Secretary, Oscar F. Schneider, Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lex, Outer warden, Wm. Gruber, Inner warden, Patrick Shannon, Allwirth was elected trustee in place of F. Steidt, Chas. Heiser re-elected as deputy and Charles Haris as alternative.

There was a lively time at the election of Delegates to the Detroit Convention. Brother Henry Kruse got the largest number of votes, followed by Bros. Henry Biederman and Patrick Shannon. Brother Biederman dropped out and Brother Shannon was declared elected; Brother Thomas Kremer and Henry Biederman being the alternatives. For the Arbitration Committee the following Brothers were elected: Paul Bringe, Wm. Bringe, Arthur Tempelman.

Frank Lex, Cor. Sec.

At the last meeting of Local No. 188, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Bro. Ben. Van Schetern was nominated as a candidate for business agent.—A. F. Horn, Rec. Sec., 407 Windsor Place.

In Berlin the Socialist party organization decided by a vote of

40,000 to 100 to boycott a big store where the workers are on strike. Recently a firm of photographers in Stuttgart who started out to fight the union was brought to terms within twenty-four hours by the Socialist opposition.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONEY IS STILL OPEN.

So much is now being said about the banks and their stability. This is a good time to think about your money affairs. Is it invested safely? Is the security sufficient? Better be sure. Why not take some of your funds and buy bonds of the HERALD?

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the HERALD, and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent, more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,500. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash; the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A more high figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such as care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or, if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

The total receipts from the sale of these bonds to the end of November are \$4,725. In addition \$3,325 are subscribed for. This makes a total of \$8,050 subscribed for. Part of the Mergenthaler mortgage amounting to \$540, with interest from Dec. 31, 1906, must be paid before bonds can be distributed.

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The advertiser will appreciate it when you buy, if you will tell him you saw his advertisement in the HERALD.

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40,000 to 100 to boycott a big store where the workers are on strike. Recently a firm of photographers in Stuttgart who started out to fight the union was brought to terms within twenty-four hours by the Socialist opposition.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONEY IS STILL OPEN.

So much is now being said about the banks and their stability. This is a good time to think about your money affairs. Is it invested safely? Is the security sufficient? Better be sure. Why not take some of your funds and buy bonds of the HERALD?

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the HERALD, and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent, more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,500. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash; the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A more high figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such as care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or, if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy. Treas.,
653 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. HANDLEY, 306 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 508 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wm. KAUFMAN, 20 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.
Wm. ALBRECHT, 20 N. W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.
JOS. J. WITKE, 723 Mead St., Racine, Wis.

UNFAIR LIST
GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee, Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee, The F. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Ang. Rohrer, Merchant Tailor, 264 W. Water St., Milwaukee.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 182-184 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Wiggenhorn Bros. cigar mfrs., Watertown, Wis.
The Roschler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Jaccuse Clothing Co., Milwaukee.
The Black & Gossner Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home Iron stoves.
The Carpel Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Roschler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Ranger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Breeding Co. and Mailing Co., West Bend, Wis.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

COAL

The Big Christmas Sale

STARTS NOW

Big Bargains right here at our store. You must not miss them. We have a large assortment of beautiful Christmas Gifts—such as Fur Caps, Hats, Mufflers, Shirts, Ties, Cuff Buttons, Watch Chains, Underwear, etc.—all of which make ideal gifts.

As a result of the lateness of the season, surplus stocks have accumulated in our Clothing Department. We must make room for the spring stock that will arrive after the first of the year, so we have cut prices to the lowest notch.

Remember, every article is up to date in style and of the highest quality obtainable. We advise you to come early—say in the morning. You'll find no better place in Milwaukee to do your Christmas shopping.

Don't miss this sale. Souvenirs given to each and every purchaser.

JANDT & BLUEMEL

703-705 Muskego Ave.

At the Corner of Mitchell Street

MEN'S
Outfit-
ters....

MILWAUKEE.

The New Era Fishing and Outing Club, composed of all Social Democrats, will hold its grand prize cinch and schafkopf tournament at Petersen's Hall, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 22, 1907. Admission 10 cents. A social will follow the card party, and the comrades and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

The Vorwaerts Singing Society will hold an entertainment and ball at the Barden Macmerch Hall, Saturday evening, March 21, 1908.

The South Side Women's Branch will hold its annual grand ball at Siedlaff's Hall next Saturday evening. The ball is located at corner of Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street. Tickets are 15 cents. The committee in charge of the arrangements for this ball reports that it expects to make this one of the grandest occasions ever held by that organization to date.

Please don't forget a donation to the campaign fund occasionally.

Comrade J. G. Phelps Stokes will deliver a lecture at Milwaukee next Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Ethical Building, 558 Jefferson Street. The comrades and sympathizers of the Social-Democratic party are cordially invited to attend, and bring their friends along. The admission will be free, and it will be the only opportunity for some time to come to hear Comrade Stokes. You have all heard of him, and you have read of him, now come and get a chance to hear him. Remember the date: Next Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at the Ethical Building, 558 Jefferson Street.

Christmas Things FOR THE BOYS

Nothing will make the boys happier at Christmas time than a useful present from Gross. Bring the boys in the store and they will be sure to find many things they want.

\$3 & \$4 All-Wool Sweaters \$1.65

These sweaters are all wool, closely knit and full fashioned, have extra high collar. All sizes for men or boys. Colors white, blue and maroon. While the lot lasts only.

SCROLL SAWS \$2.50 to \$12

Fretworkers' Outfits.....65c
Sleds and Bobs.....50c to \$15.00
Ice and Roller Skates.....45c to \$8.00
Punching Bags.....\$1.50 to \$5.00
Boxing Gloves.....\$1.50 to \$6.00

TOOL CHESTS \$3.00 to \$25

Pocket Knives.....25c to \$30.00
Game Boards.....75c to \$4.50
Air Rifles.....75c to \$3.00
Toboggans.....\$3.00 to \$6.00
Steam Engines.....75c to \$8.00
Table Tennis.....75c to \$1.50

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

Ph. Gross Hdwe.

126-128 GRAND AVE.

CITY FORESTRY

11. Likened to a Tree.

Having outlined in No. 10 to the base, or center, from which the "trunk lines" called parkways should emanate, and also explained the local center in No. 7, without enumerating and locating each of these, it will suffice to say that they should all be connected to the nearest "parkway" by branch parkways. In some instances two or more can be located on a single branch, occasionally a sub-branch will be desirable. In this way each center, or grouping, would be provided with ample means for circulation of its vitality from sleep to labor and to creation amidst natural influences which not only conserve, but tend to build up and invigorate the physical and mental power. Our congested slums, like stagnant pools, would be drawn into the cleaner aerated streams of humanity by the syphonic power of superior force and example.

You may be surprised, as I was gratified, to find that the whole scheme or plan here recommended, when drawn or mapped, is likened to the profile of an immense tree. This fact strengthens my conviction of its correctness.

There is the central or trunk base of operations, the parkways, branches and sub-branches, the local centers performing the function of flower and fruit, the watershed parks—connecting all the other parks, distilling, conserving and disseminating the natural elements for the benefit of the whole. Of course, they are supported by the branches below and by circulation from all the minute roots, but that supply is commensurate only with the return to each root trunk and branch of the vital forces, created only by the open air, sun distillation. There is the constant circulation of complementary forces. Were Milwaukee laid out in this way, every ray of hope, joy, or vital force generated by the natural social and sanitary conditions of all the city's souls would invigorate the productive functions to a corresponding degree. The respiration through the parkways would invigorate the activity in our factories, strengthen the heart and better impulses of every-day life. We would cease to "rob Peter to

pay Paul," because Paul would be insured without robbery and Peter would gain the power of resistance.

Has it ever occurred to you that a well-grown tree personifies the modern sociologist's ideals? Each leaf seems to know that the roots can only assimilate from the ground and transmit to the terminals in exchange for the assimilated sunlight by itself. If you were to cut off all the foliage in June or July you kill the tree. Do away with a portion of them and you injure the roots and trunk to a corresponding degree, or vice versa in injury to the roots. But in our sociological tree the top has become cunning. It has metered the sap and has decreed that their inheritance of the lofty position entitles them to 7 per cent less return sap than comes up. This gradually impoverishes the roots, so the most arrogant keep cutting off the top of other branches that their own interests (7 per cent) will be maintained. Finally, when matters have become so apparent as to create alarm, the gardener is consulted. He knows that he must "get at the root" of the abnormal circumstances and relieve the lower functionalities of their unequal burden, or from the aspect of a city forester, restore to all those environments which are essential for a normal physique and normal mental condition. A gardener should know that all sap should be metered by nature's perfectly balanced scales, any "interest" creencies are sure to disease the whole plant. City forestry bears the same relation to a gardener as a sociologist to a physician.

I hope that the very few who have had the patience or inclination to follow through the foregoing plans and suggestions, will agree with me that the object in parking our city is not to create a few breathing spots. These places are within us always (our lungs), and all the pores of our skin, but what we require is the atmospheric conditions to afford proper breathing wherever and whenever we perform the duties of citizenship.

I will give the outline for South Side parking next week.

U. C. B. Whitnall.

A ROLL OF HONOR!

One of our comrades, who recently visited the old country, was asked by workmen over there, "Why don't you Americans elect Social-Democrats to Congress, as the progressive countries are doing, for instance, Russia?"

The comrade writes: "For a moment I blushed and felt ashamed that America should be compared with Russia—and that Russia should be pointed out as a progressive country. But then I felt that we American workmen had a lot to learn from the down-trodden Russian people who have received no education and many of whom can neither write nor read, but nevertheless elected over sixty Socialists to their second duma. And I explained: 'In America Socialism is in the air; we have on one hand more rich people than elsewhere, and on the other hand as much misery, starvation and prostitution as in other countries. Machinery, which displaces the human workers, has developed to a greater extent and the working class, as such, is more inclined to revolution than elsewhere. As in England, where they first elected one Socialist, Keir Hardie, to Parliament, and at the following election elected 54 labor representatives, so in our country the Socialists will first carry Milwaukee, and then gain victory after victory.'"

Now it is up to Milwaukee. In eight times out of ten, the saying holds good:

Tell me what paper a man reads, and I will tell you what ticket he votes. And undisputedly the best Socialist vote-getters in the United States are the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** and the **Vorwaerts**. If each comrade would speak to his neighbor and shopmates, inducing them to subscribe for these papers, nothing at all could prevent the Social-Democratic party from carrying Milwaukee.

Comrades of Wisconsin! Go to work! And don't consider your day's work done until you succeed in getting at least one new subscriber for the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** or the **Vorwaerts**.

Below we publish a list of names of those who, during the past week, have brought in new subscriptions to the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Arthur Kahn.....20
Rufus M. Weeks.....20
J. F. Harris.....20
Carl D. Thompson.....12
E. Kleser.....10
John Strickland.....3
Jas. Towend.....3
Benjamin F. Wilson.....3
Curtis C. Perry.....3
H. F. Storm.....3
Chas. A. Fryar.....3
Peter Devar.....3
Geo. A. Varnly.....3
H. Wenetzky.....3

Send subscriptions, if possible, accompanied by the cash to \$0-

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

344 Sixth Street.

Comrade, are you on this list? If not, why not? Get a move on you! Start it now.

Voters of the Eleventh Assembly District desiring a copy of the 1907 Blue Book will please call at the residence of Assemblyman Brockhausen, 553 Orchard Street. A copy will be given to each bona fide voter of the district until the supply is exhausted.

HANSEN'S

Christmas Sale of

Fur Jackets

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

Every woman will appreciate the gift of a FINE FUR JACKET. WE HAVE AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF JACKETS TO CHOOSE FROM. We will deliver a garment to any address for Xmas eve, and make an exchange after Christmas, should it not fit.



SEAL DYED NEARSEAL JACKET 24 in. long, large storm collar, box front.....\$27.50
Seal Dyed COAST SEAL JACKET, 24 in. long.....\$35.00
SEAL DYED XL SEAL JACKETS a most stylish garment, made up precisely like our Alaska Sealskin garments.....\$75.00
SEAL DYED NEARSEAL JACKET beaver collar, cuffs and cuffs.....\$40.00
SEAL DYED XL SEAL JACKET, with beaver collar, reverses and cuffs.....\$85.00
RIVER MINK JACKETS.....\$45.00
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL JACKETS.....\$75.00
OTTER JACKETS.....\$175.00

HANSEN'S

Empire Fur Factory

Established 1862.

373-375-377 EAST WATER STREET

Open Saturday Evenings.

WISCONSIN.

A Socialist in Congress.

Wisconsin and America shall not forever be at the foot of the class of nations. We ought to send a Socialist to Congress. And of all the states Wisconsin is the most likely to succeed in doing this. And in Wisconsin one of the first districts to be carried will be the Fifth Congressional, which lies partly in Milwaukee and partly in Waukesha County. The Waukesha County part of the district is the hard proposition. Its people are mostly farmers who are well to do, and as a rule vote solidly against Socialism. We have always believed, however, that some of these could be won for our cause. And it is likely that we can never elect a congressman without getting some of these farmers with us.

We have a plan that we think will break the ice. Comrade F. W. Weaver of Whitewater has a very fine stereopticon. He has worked for years among the farmers. The state executive board has this week arranged a plan by which Comrade Weaver is to take the field some time next year. He will lecture among the farmers at the school houses, giving one evening a popular lecture and charging admission and the second evening will lecture on Socialism. The lectures will be illustrated with moving pictures, poems and songs.

We hope this will result in at least starting the interest in Socialism. After Comrade Weaver has gone over this district, in this way, and opened the field, we hope to

follow it up with other speakers. In this way we hope to do something to bring Waukesha County sufficiently in line to help us elect a congressman in the Fifth District.

Up to the present time Manitowoc has been very weak on organization. And it has failed somewhat because of that. But the comrades have at least developed a tremendous Socialist sentiment. And now they are most eagerly determined to develop a strong local organization.

The farmer Socialists of Sheboygan Falls have a good scheme. They get literature and mail it to their friends. They also get ten weeks' subscriptions to the **HERALD** and send out over the county.



A Watch

FOR

Xmas

Ladies' Gold-Filled Watches, 20-year guarantee, with 17-jewel movements, regularly sold at \$16.00, next week \$12.50
Gentlemen's Watches, 20-year guarantee, gold filled, with 17-jewel movements, regularly at \$20.00, next week \$16.00

We Carry a Full Line of Fine Watches

Repair Work a Specialty

EDW. J. JENSEN

Jeweler and Optician

434 ELEVENTH AVENUE

BYRON & REUSS

388 GROVE ST.

have placed their entire stock of

Overcoats, Suits

AND

Gents' Furnishings

on sale at greatly reduced prices. Clearing House Checks cheerfully received.

SALE BEGINS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907

Holiday Slippers

HAVE YOU BOUGHT THEM?

If not—why not buy them now? All sizes, all styles, all prices. Now is the time to select your purchases. 1908 Calendars free with every purchase, beginning Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Lamers Bros.
SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SPECIAL: Beginning Sunday, Jan. 5, 1908, our store will be closed on Sundays.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To address for solicitation, 420. Low prices, quick service. **RAID ADDRESSING CO.**, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be told from the original. **COOPERATIVE PRINTING**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES—We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with plain, only \$10. The Co-operative Printers, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—Branches and other agencies to purchase their Stamp and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from \$1.00. Also a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING**, 344 Sixth Street.

EXPERT CHANCE-POST

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 10 warrants in a book for \$2. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME—I will build you a home, either on the North, South or West side, for which you can make payments on any terms, small payments, \$1.00, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office. **OSCAR ALFREDER**, 101 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 312, Room 2nd West 71.

WETS CLEANED AND RENOVATED

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retouched. **WERNER**, 344 Wm 1st St. 2nd Fl.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE

A TWO STORY FLAT with twelve rooms for rent or for sale. Also a cottage for rent or for sale. Both built from the Milwaukee Standard Plan. **WERNER**, 344 Wm 1st St. 2nd Fl.

Xmas Furniture Bargains!

We cordially invite you to kindly call and inspect our selection of Furniture, Rugs, etc. You will find it the largest line shown—and at prices that are right.

Lots of Doll Go-Carts, Irish Mail Wagons and Children's Furniture for the Little Ones

49c



300 Brass Doll Beds, 18 in. long, handsomely draped, complete with mattress and pillows, at 49c

GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

NATIONAL AVENUE CORNER FOURTH AVENUE
OPEN EVENINGS

ALHAMBRA

Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday) Matinee—Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
H. H. FRAZER Offers the Brilliant Musical Success

The Yankee Regent

As Produced 250 Nights in Chicago
With Cast of 65, Headed by
Toby Lyons
THE GOO GOO MAN
The Real Musical Show of the Season
Prices—Matinees, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c; Ev'g, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday
America's Representative Comedienne

JESSIE MAE HALL

With a Company of Twenty-five Singers in the Western Musical Comedy Drama

The Cutest Girl in Town

Complete Big Production
SUNDAY SATURDAY MATINEE
Christmas Week—Sunday Matinee
Chas. E. Bishop's Enormous Production
PARTED ON HER BRIDAL TOUR
From Laura Jean Libby's Story
"Miss Middleton's Lover"

Big Reduction in Women's Shoes

We are selling all our Women's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes at \$2.75. All new fall shoes. All styles and sizes. On account of too big a stock we take this means of reducing same.



GEORGE A. SCHICK

Third Street and Grand Avenue

Useful Xmas Gifts

are always sure to be appreciated. Here are a few good suggestions:
Carving Sets, 3 pieces, in silk-lined cases..... \$2.25
Others from 70c up to \$7.00.
Skates, all styles, upward from..... 45c
Safety Razors, with 12 blades, put up in neat cases..... \$1.00 to \$4.00
Plain Razors at from..... 75c to \$5.00
Pocket Knives, all styles, from..... 50c up to \$1.50
Silver Plated Ware, Aluminum Specialties, Stoves, Tool Chests, etc., at prices to suit everyone.
Put up the Christmas tree right with one of our Tree Stands.

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

The Old Hardware Center Third and National Avenues

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee: At the meeting of the common council Monday the granting of a franchise on Clinton Street, Lincoln Avenue and Reed Street came up. The granting of the franchise to Lincoln Avenue and Reed Street was referred back to the committee and the request of the company to be permitted to run its cars to Reed Street was debated. Ald. Grass, who opposed the granting of the privilege, stated that the company wants to run through that street only in order to be able to reduce the number of cars on Clinton Street. He stated that it was about time a Beggs bluff was called. The street was narrow, and over 90 percent of the people there were opposed to a line. The people of that ward had had to pay for pavements only a short time ago, and if the request of Beggs was granted the pavement would have to be torn up again, and the people would have to pay for the new ones. He said that he would be in favor of granting a franchise for two years, but only under the condition that Beggs would pave the street where the tracks were laid.

Ald. Yunker (R) said the city attorney gave an opinion that it was illegal to ask Beggs to lay the pavement between the tracks, an donly by voluntary agreement between the company and the city could the Socialist's amendment be carried out. The company would never agree, and therefore the privilege should be granted as requested. (1)

Ald. Smith (D) quoted Beggs as saying before the committee: "If you will not give me the franchise, you will have to lay the tracks yourself." Ald. Melms said he would be willing to offer an amendment that a franchise would be given until such time as the city decided to use the street. The aldermen from the Seventeenth Ward were always fighting against the granting of a franchise to Reed Street. If Mr. Beggs refused to accept the franchise on Clinton and Lincoln Avenue, he would not be general manager of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. for another twenty-four hours. The council had not yet shown any backbone. About six months ago a resolution was introduced to compel him to file a running time schedule with the city clerk. Beggs said that such an ordinance was not necessary, as he would file the schedule anyway. He never did so, and when he was requested to do so, he simply stated that he would not do it.

Ald. Cororan (D) complained that aldermen who granted franchises, no matter how honest they were, were denounced as corporationists, and if there is so much money made by the company why did the stock of the company go down?

A Voice: "How much water is in it now?" Cororan said that certain people (meaning the Socialists) want to get even with Mr. Beggs, and always offered amendments. He said he had been for every franchise that was asked for, because they were for the interests of the people. Ald. Smith (D) reminded him that in 1900, when the big franchise was granted to Beggs, he, as president of the council, had had the doors locked, so that the rights of the people could not be protected. "This is a lie" Ald. Cororan yelled back. "Well who had the door locked then?" inquired Ald. Smith. "Not me, Mr. Chairman. It's a lie." Ald. Grass said it was about time City Attorney Kelly, instead of always twisting the laws in favor of the corporation, showed some consideration for the interests of the people, and he also accused the city attorney of delaying the track elevation.

The motion for granting the franchise on Reed Street was thereafter defeated by a large majority.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

The Italian Grand Opera company of New York, which plays in Milwaukee Monday and Tuesday evening, is composed of 110 singers and 50 musicians, most of whom were brought by Director Ivan Abramson from Milan, Italy, before the opening of the Chicago engagement of the organization six weeks ago. In Chicago the company has been appearing in the International Theater, which Director Abramson engaged after being unable to get open dates at the Auditorium. The tremendous success of the Italian company has been one of the wonders of the theatrical season in Chicago.

Milwaukee will hear some of the most gifted singers in the organization. Among these is Mme. Rosa Duse-Merela, who will take the title role in "Carmen." Monday night Sig. Samoilov will take the part of Faust in the opera of that name.

ALHAMBRA

The offering of "The Yankee Regent," at the Alhambra, commencing tomorrow afternoon, will introduce locally one of the prettiest musical plays of the decade. It comes with the stamp of approval of the Chicago press and public, as it ran a half season in that city and was a tremendous success. America's most gifted humorist, T. H. Lyons, heads the company. During the engagement popular prices

will prevail and the usual matinees



will be given on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BIJOU

Opening with the usual matinee performance on Sunday Miss Jessie Mae Hall will present her latest musical comedy success, "The Cutest Girl in Town," at the Bijou. This new comedy drama is said to be the biggest hit Miss Hall has had in her successful career. The song



numbers are reported as being very pretty and tuneful. The hit of the piece, entitled, "The Cutest Girl in Town," is said to be one of the best march numbers of recent years. Copies of this song will be given away to all ladies attending special matinee performances.

STAR THEATER

Frank B. Carr's "Thoroughbreds" is the announced attraction at the New Star for next week. The performance opens with a quick action comic mix-up, called "Maloney's Reception," and the closing burlesque, "A Taste of the Forbidden Fruit" is written and staged by Mr. Harry LeClair.

CRYSTAL

At the Gayety Theater opening Sunday afternoon there will be a new style of burlesque offered under the title of "The Casino Girls Extravaganza Company." In the principal burlesque entitled "A Night at Goldfield," the entire company will don the bespangled garb of the Indian, and the twenty chorus girls will be resplendent in all the finery that the heart of a squaw could rejoice in.

GAYETY

At the Crystal next week the Three Gypsy Fortune Tellers, featuring Elaine Von Thiele, will give their high-class operatic singing act. Other features will be W. A. Hunt & Co. in a rural comedy sketch; Siniay's cats and dogs; Mayne Harnish; Jeanette Harter and the Crystalgraph.

Answers Coming In!

To the Editor: I notice your request in this week's paper about how members work for Socialism in the city. Here is the way I work. I take a bundle of HERALDS each week, and never leave the house without several copies in my pocket. Some of these I leave on the seat when leaving a street car, others I get into friends' and strangers' hands in the ways that seem the easiest. Sometimes I hand the paper outright to some friend or even chance acquaintance and call his attention to the articles on local subjects and city council measures, telling him that it is the only paper that comes out with things straight. This usually interests him and then I know that he is likely to also read the Socialist

NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday Matinee, Dec. 15

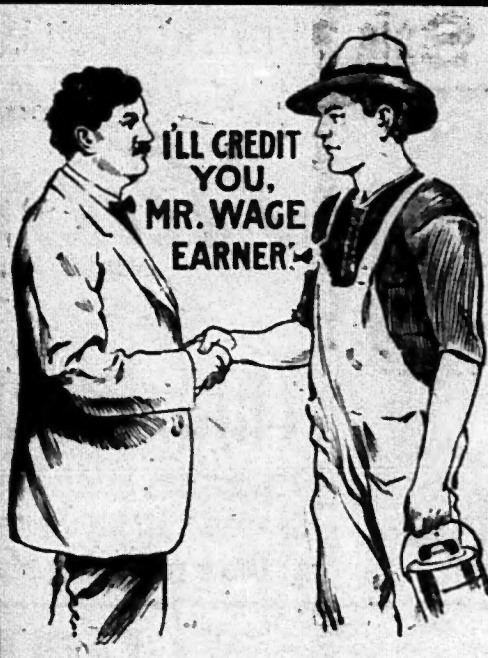
THE THOROUGHBREDS

LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Friday Mat. & N.

GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled into the Latest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee
150 SEATS—Count 'Em.
Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Dec. 15
(Ladies' Matinee Every Thurs.)

THE CASINO GIRLS



I'LL CREDIT YOU, MR. WAGE EARNER.

BUY YOUR XMAS PRESENTS NOW

PAY US AFTER

Some practical hints for husband or wife; your children, sisters, brothers or other relatives.

Nen's Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Pants, Fancy Vests; Women's Suits, Coats, Furs, Waists, Silk Petticoats, Skirts; Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Caps.

Small Payment Down and \$1.00 Per Week Will Do It All

SPECIAL

for Christmas: Ladies' Long Black Coats, all satin lined, with soutache braid trimming, an extra good value, buy them at..... \$10.50

EASY PAYMENTS

SPECIAL

A better grade of Ladies' Coats, very stylish garments, of the best cloth and well made throughout, a large selection at..... \$18.00

EASY PAYMENTS



MEN'S SUITS \$10.00 to \$20.00

Men's OVERCOATS \$10 to \$25.00

BOYS' SUITS, Bloomer Pants, \$5.00

Boys' OVERCOATS \$3.00 to \$6.00

LADIES' FURS, Up-to-Date Variety

You need no introduction, no "pull". Just buy, and pay a little when the salary envelope is full.

\$1.00 Per Week Will Do It All



NO COLLECTORS

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS

McGREAL'S

441-443-NATIONAL AVE.
CLOTHING FOR MEN & WOMEN ON EASY PAYMENTS.

matter in the paper and get some new light

WISCONSIN.

Comrade Charles Sandburg is at work in the Manitowoc district as organizer.

The Wisconsin state field never gave such promise of socialist victory as at the present moment.

RACINE—The socialist boom has begun in Racine also. The Thompson meeting was a splendid success—even if the hall owner did try to freeze us out. Comrade Rev. Harvey Brown, who recently resigned his pastorate in Kenosha, has moved to Racine and will join the local there. He was present and made a brief address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

At the close of the lecture comrade Thompson announced that comrade Stokes of New York and his wife could be secured for a meeting Dec. 16th. The comrades jumped at the chance and on the spot those present promised to sell tickets. Over two hundred and fifty were pledged at 10 cents each.

Comrade Jacobs the district organizer is temporarily absent working for the A. F. of L. But his work helps labor and means

while the comrades are pushing the socialist work. Preparations are beginning for the spring campaign.

We urge every local to begin immediately and plan work in which they think the district organizer could help them. Get together a list of sympathizers, readers of Socialist papers and others who might be persuaded to join the party or help in the work of distributing literature, etc. The local should also see that some one of its members is appointed to solicit funds for the work and collect what has been pledged for this purpose.

Comrade Sandburg is in the field. A new era in the Socialist work in the northwestern part of Wisconsin has opened. Let every faithful comrade do his duty.

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about advertising in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD?

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Ferri, is a wonderful book. You cheat yourself by not reading it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

Banks and Pledges collected by J. Galbraith:

Oscar Traczewitz, 50c; W. A. Arnold, \$1.00; W. C. Zabel, \$1.00; Dr. A. E. Severance, 50c; Chas. Jeske, \$1.00; Adolph Heumann, \$1.00; H. R. P., 50c; Theo. Koester, \$1.00; Dan Schalm, 50c; George W., 50c; Frank Nielsen, 25c; R. H., 50c; John Schoendorf, \$1.00; Chas. Klop, 50c; W. D., 25c; M. B., 25c; Robert Buech, \$1.00; A. Hausmann, 25c; Chas. Flader, \$1.15; F. W. Brilling, 50c; E. B., \$1.00; G. A. Goebel, 50c; T. R., 50c; N. W., 50c; W. F. Deuster, 50c; John B. Lake, \$1.00; R. F. Kurz, \$1.00; H. B., 50c; Dr. H. I. Jacobi, 50c; Telling &

Barnes, \$1.00; F. A. Hankwitz, 25c; J. P., 25c; Wenzel G. Schmidt, 50c; Fred Schaefer, 50c; No. 53, 25c; John Hassmann, \$1.00; Max Elsner, 50c; H. F. Schmidt, \$1.00; C. A. Barmeister, 50c; J. M., \$1.00; J. L., 50c; T. K., 50c; A. R., 50c; A. B., 50c; T. M., 50c; Max Grass, \$1.00; Aurora Singing Society, \$2.00; P. L., 50c; P. R., 50c; Gust. Bade, 25c; C. F. Dittmar, \$1.00; G. Hilgendorff, 25c; Chas. Sturm, 25c; L. K., 25c; Dr. C. H. Kaetel, \$1.00; O. Braun, 25c; A. J. VanElls, 50c; Henry Wandt, 50c; A. C. Depe, 50c; A. Kuchenbeiser, 25c; Dr. Roembold, 50c; B. A. Basacker, 50c; A. C. Muelker, 50c; J. G., 50c; Louis Meyer, 50c; Carl Koerner, 50c; Bank No. 210, 15c; Bank No. 211, 35c; Bank No. 128, 35c; Bank No. 203, \$2.05. Previously reported, \$681.89. Total, \$725.09.

Better Shoes

FOR LESS MONEY Has Made the

Never \$2.50 Shoe

known far and wide. No such shoe value ever offered else where as you find in

MEYER \$2.50 Shoes

Union Made In all styles and leathers made to order

Try a Pair and Save a Dollar

3 MEYER STORES 3

207 West Water Street 208 Grand Ave. 193 Third St.

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17 Jewel Elgin movement, 20-year case, for..... \$12.50

SMALL LADIES' American movement, 25-year 14-k. gold filled case, only..... \$13.50

WE ARE WATCH SPECIALISTS, WITH 27 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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2 doors back of Hale 276 Third St. OPEN EVENINGS

THE LATEST NOVELTY

SMOKERS' SOCIALS

AT PROF. A. C. WIRTH'S DANCING SCHOOL

NORTH SIDE TURN HALL, TUESDAY, DEC. 17
RECREATION HALL, Wednesday, DEC. 18
ARMORY HALL, THURSDAY, DEC. 19
RECREATION CLUB HALL, Saturday, DEC. 21

HOLIDAY SOCIALS will commence on XMAS DAY



THE RELIABLE STORE COR. THIRD ST. & NORTH AVE. **Hugo Baruch**

This Is Everybody's Xmas Store!

The Entire Store Responds Alertly, Enthusiastically, to the Call of the Season. It's a Splendid, Dazzling Christmas Store; One That Appeals at Once to Buying Masses. Whole Store Bristles With Xmas Attractions



Either "Sperry" Gold Stamps—the best merchandise stamps—or "S. & H." Green Stamps—the best and only Premium Stamps. A full book of "Sperry" Gold Stamps is worth \$2.50

DOUBLE STAMPS
MORNING—AFTERNOON—EVENING—MONDAY, Dec. 16

\$1500 in prizes will be awarded to twenty-five persons estimating nearest the number of feet in the ball of twine on exhibition in our show window.

Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas—but, to Encourage Shopping in the Morning, We Will Punch Double the Amount on Your Guessing Cards for Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock, Noon. TWO CONCERTS DAILY—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph Clauder's Quartette

The Entire Store Is a Gorgeous Bazaar of HOLIDAY TEMPTATIONS!

A Great Christmas Sale of Furs--Second Floor

Children's Gray Fur Sets, flat neckpiece and flat muff, 3.50	Children's Krimmer Sets, large throw and flat muff, 10.00
Children's River Mink Fur Sets, neckpiece trimmed with head, flat pillow muff, claws and tails, 10.00	Women's River Mink Neck-Pieces, with dark stripes, satin lined, with small heads, 5.00
Assorted Squirrel Wide Neck-Pieces, with fancy ornaments, 2.98	Satin-Lined Blended Coney Muffs, pillow style, 2.50
Blue Wolf Muffs, flat pillow style, Monday, 12.50	Blended Coney Muffs, with tail and claws, at, 6.50
Women's River Mink Fur Sets, large pillow muff with heads, throw style neckpieces, per set, 15.50	Women's Satin-Lined Mink Fur Sets, large pillow muff with head and claws, new neckpiece, 45.00

Choice Christmas Candies and Fresh Nuts

Cherries and Apples on wire, per pound, 10c	Choice Cream Mixed Candy, per pound, 75c
Christmas Mixed Candy, per pound, 9c	Cream Bon-Bons, per pound, 125c
Chocolate-Dipped Caramels, per pound, 20c	Sugared Gum-Drops, per pound, 5c
Sugar-Coated Filberts, per pound, 18c	Buttercups Mixed Candy, per pound, 10c
Braid Rings, Cat Rings, Paper Mottoes	FRESH MIXED NUTS AT 15c PER LB.

Perfumes, Sewing Boxes, Postal Albums, Etc.

Sewing Boxes, complete outfit for beginners, 25c	Others at 10c and up to 1.50
Paul E. Wirt's Fountain Pens at from 1.00 to 4.50	New Postal Albums, 15c to 2.50
"Teddy Bear" Linen Writing Paper and Envelopes, per box 10c	Boys' Leather School Bags, 5c to 50c
Girls' School Bags at from 10c to 50c	Boxed Writing Paper and Envelopes at from 25c to 4.00 box
Perfume Novelties—Telephones—Automobiles—Satchels and Fancy Baskets, choice at, 10c	Heart-Shaped Baskets and Boxes of Perfume at, 50c
An endless variety of Fancy Basket and Boxed Perfumes, 25c	Ideal and other Genuine Bristle Hair Brushes, 75c to 1.50
Solid-Back 75c Ebony Hair Brushes, each, 50c	Christmas Souvenir Postals, the largest variety in this city, from 1c to 5c each

Groups of Women's COATS, Women's SUITS, Children's COATS, Women's DRESS SKIRTS, and FURS of All Kinds AT HALF-PRICE, and DOUBLE STAMPS

Dinnerware, Rich Cut Glass and Lamps

White and Gold Dinner Sets, new Vernon shape, 85-piece sets priced on Monday, 4.98	New 22 1/2 Austrian China Dinner Sets, including soup plates, per set, 13.98
100-piece Austrian China Dinner Sets, neat rose decorations, 15.00 sets to go for, 9.98	Wheeling Pottery Co.'s new White and Gold Toilet Sets—12-piece sets for 3.99; 10-piece sets for 1.98; 6-piece sets only, 1.49
Assorted new 400 Center-Draft Lamps, fitted with 9-in. globe, brass crown and too-candle power burner, choice on Monday at, 2.98	NEW 500 LAMPS 3.75 600 LAMPS AT 4.98
New 200 Reading Lamps, heavy nickel plated, with 10-in. dome shade, only, 1.29	Out-of-the-Ordinary Cut Glass Specials
Brilliant 2-quart Cut Glass Jugs, new pinwheel designs, 6.50 jugs, 4.75	Cut Glass Salads, full No. 8 size, popular cuttings, 2.48
Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, each, 21c	Star Cut Toothpick Holders, Monday, 35c
STAR CUT 1.50 WATER BOTTLES AT 98c	

Toys, Dolls, Books, Games, Etc., at Savings Quickly Appreciated—Basement

Never before have we made such a splendid showing of Dressed Dolls, Kid Body Dolls, Doll Bodies, Dolls' Heads, Etc.	Bisque Doll Heads with hair 25c-1.98
Bisque Babies, with hair, 8c to 27c; with painted hair, 4c to 12c	Kid Body Dolls, with sleeping eyes, 12 in. long, 25c; 15 in. long, 45c
Kid Doll Bodies, 15 in. long, 75c; 13 in. long, 12 in. long, 50c; 10 in. long, 45c	Hip-Jointed Kid Body Dolls, curly hair, sleeping eyes, 50c, 55c and 40c
10-in. Square-Top Toy Trunks at 19c	Larger Toy Trunks, from 45c to 1.45
Wood-Frame Toy Wash Wringers, 69c	Iron Frame Toy Wringers, 45c
MAGIC LANTERNS 25c	Larger sizes from 45c to 4.50
Push Horses on platforms, only, 25c	Larger sizes at 39c, 45c and upward to 3.19
Assorted Stuffed Animals at 9c, 12c and 18c	Skin Animals—Horses, Donkeys, Cows—18c, 25c
Elephants with nodding head, 23c, 33c and 68c	Assorted Glass Tree Ornaments, dozen, 10c
Bright Colored Glass Tree Ornaments, from 2c to 10c each. All the newest novelties.	Bright Colored Glass Balls, string of 10 balls for 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c
Toy Christmas Trees, from 3c to 49c each	Tinsel Garlands, per yard, 3c
Candle Holders, per doz, 5c	25 Twisted Wires, bright colors, at, 1c
Christmas Tree Candles, at 8c and 15c per box—assorted colors	Don't fail to see our China and Unnamed Toy Tea Sets—none as good elsewhere at the prices we are asking for them now.
Mahogany-Finished Shoenhut Upright Pianos at, 18c	Larger Schoenhut Pianos, 45c and up to 3.25
Assorted Friction Automobiles, bright colors, 50c	Mechanical Automobiles, 29c
Others from 39c to 1.10	TRINITY CHIMES, 9c
Closing-out prices on all DRUMS, Monday specials.	Combination Carrom and Archery Game-boards, 95c, 1.95, 2.39, 2.75 and 3.75
Mission Furniture—table and four chairs, 19c	Large Chairs 10c; large Rockers 12c
Natural Finished Ten Pins, at 12c and 13c per set.	Printing Presses, with type, ink, etc., 50c, 75c up to 4.50
TOY COFFEE MILLS 8c and 18c each.	

Wooden Toys--Second Floor

High Sleighs from 39c to 1.50 each	Low Sleighs from 45c to 1.85 each
Shoofly Rockers—a dozen new numbers—up to 1.50 each. Special numbers at 75c, 1.19 and 1.29 each	New Wheelbarrows at 25c, 39c, 45c
Toy Hay Wagons, painted red, 25c	Child's Buggy, painted and decorated, iron axles, only 1.69
Police Patrols at, 3.50 and 4.50	Pony-Wood Express Wagons at 25c
Steel Express Wagons, 89c to 1.89	Automobiles, 4.00, 4.98, 6.00, 6.75
Swing Horses at, 3.15 and 5.79	Galloping Horses at, 3.48 and 4.95
Frame Go-Carts, iron tires, 48c	Wood Go-Carts, green, 58c
Enameled Frame Go-Carts at, 69c	New Enameled Go-Carts at, 85c
Fibre Red Frame Go-Carts, 1.10	Other Go-Carts up to 3.95
Complete stock of Toy Chairs and Rockers—all sizes	Hardwood Toy Tables, 25c
Toy Tables, shaped legs, 95c	Blackboards, 95c, 1.15, 1.50, 1.69
Wall Blackboards at, 29c to 55c	

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Ald. Smith told the Greater Milwaukee Association that if a municipal light plant was not built the Social-Democrats would come into power and build it anyway. Keenest!

Bechtner's croak about a municipal light plant preventing the building of schools is only a croak. We will have the light plant and the schools too. The Rose administration purposely gave the building of public schools a back seat, but we are now busily catching up and the new schools are way ahead of any heretofore built.

Get the Evening Wisconsin of Tuesday last and read its editorial commending the labor men of England for cutting loose from the old party politicians and trying to show why labor men in this country ought to stay with the old party politicians. It is rich!

It is said that the priest at the funeral of Fireman Beffel, who died from mysterious injuries, made the statement that Beffel had been suspended from the force by Clancy just before his death. Beffel started to report for duty at a fire and was found with his head injured and in a dazed condition sitting on the curb on Second street near Grand avenue. He was taken to the Emergency hospital and then home, where he died soon after, without being able to explain how his injuries were sustained. Apparently the chief suspended him from duty the moment it was learned that

he had been found in a dazed condition, without waiting until the man might be able to put up a defense. All of which is characteristic of present department justice.

"Do you blame me for losing confidence when public control is in the hands of such business men as our aldermen?" asks Bechtner. To think of it! Here's Paul Bechtner, long time political job chaser, and a short time failure in every business he has undertaken, daring to pass expert opinions on the business qualifications of the aldermen. Let gods and angels weep!

Back in the shadows of this sudden midnight closing agitation one can almost seem to see the form of Dave Rose, waiting for the opportune moment to come forth to again "save the city" from the blue laws. Meantime, the president of his marching club, Koerner, is doing his part well. Is the closing storm really an effort to save the young girls of good families who may be seen after midnight standing on the downtown curbstones waiting for cabs, or is it politics?

The Rev. Enoch Perry of Milwaukee, who believes in a religion that is well financed by (financially) good people, preached a sermon last Sunday in which he waxed his wrath at the little two-for-a-cent offenders who gamble dice, and who flip pennies. If the reverend gentleman would but reflect the might discover that the spirit of petty gambling, of trying

to get something for nothing, is but the petty shadow of the very system of society that people must live under today and which the Reverend Mr. Perry supports.

Were the Milwaukee politicians ever so much up against it as they are just now? All their chickens seem to be coming home to roost. The people are deserting them in droves and demanding an end to mismanaged Milwaukee.

Paul Bechtner says he has discovered that the city lacks business capacity. And it is Bechtner who tells us this. Bechtner, the broken-down business man, with business failure after failure to his credit, and who is even now beginning all over again by going back to that most rudimentary form of business, the raising of chickens!

We must confess to some surprise at the remarks of the Rev. Edwards at St. James church on the subject of girls in saloons and gardens after midnight. He blames the parents for permitting their daughters to go out evenings without being watched. Does he want the young people to drag their parents into the palm gardens and all night resorts, too? We supposed him liberal enough to have gotten away from the old personal salvation idea of improving society and to have realized that there is such a thing as environment even in the matter of evening sociability.

The capitalist class has again insulted the working class in Milwaukee by the holding of a "charity" ball—a case of adding insult to injury. In hard times the workers starve and the shirkers

Government by Commission! "I am thankful that traction affairs in the city of Milwaukee have gotten into the hands of the railroad commission of Wisconsin, an intelligent and efficient body of men, free from local prejudices. "It is the best thing that ever happened to the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. "The examination was satisfactory to us and should be to the people, as it certainly was ably conducted by their city attorney. "John I. Beggs in a Thanksgiving interview in the Milwaukee Free Press, Nov. 24, 1907.

make merry. And what makes it worse they actually make merry in the name of those they are starving! It was the usual vulgar display of unearned wealth Tuesday night. It is true the Hon. Frank Bigelow was missing from the festive scene—he had paid for a box in Leavenworth, Kansas—but there were plenty of potential Frank Bigelows, so to speak, (many of them worse than he) to make up for the loss. As everybody knows, the badge of admission to the Charity Ball is a fat bank roll, and no questions asked as to who has been despoiled in getting it. And just think of the farcical performance—the toiling, class dances the year round to the tune of the industrial machinery, in order to give our exploiting class charity in the form of millions of dollars in profits, but on the other hand the amount of money raised by the dancers at a charity ball reminds strongly of the lost penny, to find which the clown in the circus burns up a three-cent candle. Charity even in its purest form is an abomination. It degrades

the giver as well as the receiver. We WANT JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY. But the charity that comes from a dance of the rich exploiters and thieves is of exactly the same type as the charity that goes with the "French" ball or the "Fashion" ball of the prostitutes. Only the roster of those present might be useful some day in case of an uprising of the people as a roll call for the pluckers who are to be plucked in turn.

Will local HERALD readers drop us a postal and tell us what they are individually doing to spread the gospel of Socialism looking toward the coming city election? What are you doing with literature? What do you do with your HERALDS after reading them each week? What example can other workers get from your individual methods of working for the cause? What do you do to get the HERALD and its "straight goods" into the hands of more people? Drop us a postal. Make it short and worth reading. Address: Editor HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, City, and sign your name to what you write, or a pen name if you prefer to keep your identity back. Do it today.

That charity ball parade of the over-dressed and under-dressed vulgar rich in Milwaukee was just as much an incident of the capitalist era as was the ball of the under world in Chicago the other day, only there were scrawny jeweled necks on exhibition here and perhaps not quite so much champagne swilled.

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM. A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.) A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

Hand your neighbor a copy of this paper. Get him started.

The Milwaukee Carnival. The Social-Democratic Carnival, to be held at the Hippodrome Saturday evening, Jan. 18, will surely prove a most wonderful affair. Judging from the way tickets are selling, there will be a record-breaking attendance. And it will not only be big in attendance, but

also big in financial success. It will help to carry on the spring campaign and materially assist the press.

Columns would be required to tell of the beautiful spectacle this event will present—and even then it could not be done justice. The magnificence will be bewildering. There will be many original masks never before seen anywhere. In all candor, we say it will be worth coming a hundred miles to see, even if the admission price were \$2 per man. All we say is: Spread the news, and come with your friends.

Branches and unions are making great preparations for the various groups. Some startling surprises will be sprung on the judges and spectators. The large number of individual prizes offered is also attracting a good deal of attention. There will be some excellent masks and a lot of rivalry.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

COMRADE
J. G. Phelps Stokes
(OF NEW YORK) WILL SPEAK
At Ethical Building
Dec. 17, 1907
Next Tuesday Ev'g
Come, and Bring the Ladies. Also See to it That Your Friends Attend
ADMISSION FREE.. Everybody Welcome